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Calabrese et al.

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(54) **METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND MEDIA FOR ESTIMATING THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONTENT EXPOSURE LEVELS**

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G06Q 30/0242 (2023.01)
G05B 19/418 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06Q 30/0246** (2013.01); **G06Q 30/0244** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G06Q 30/0246; G06Q 30/0244
See application file for complete search history.

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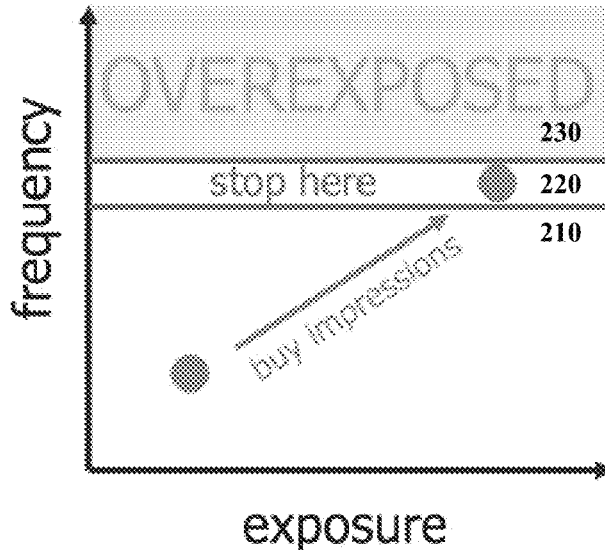
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods, systems, and media for estimating the causal effect of different content exposure levels are provided.

21 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets

200



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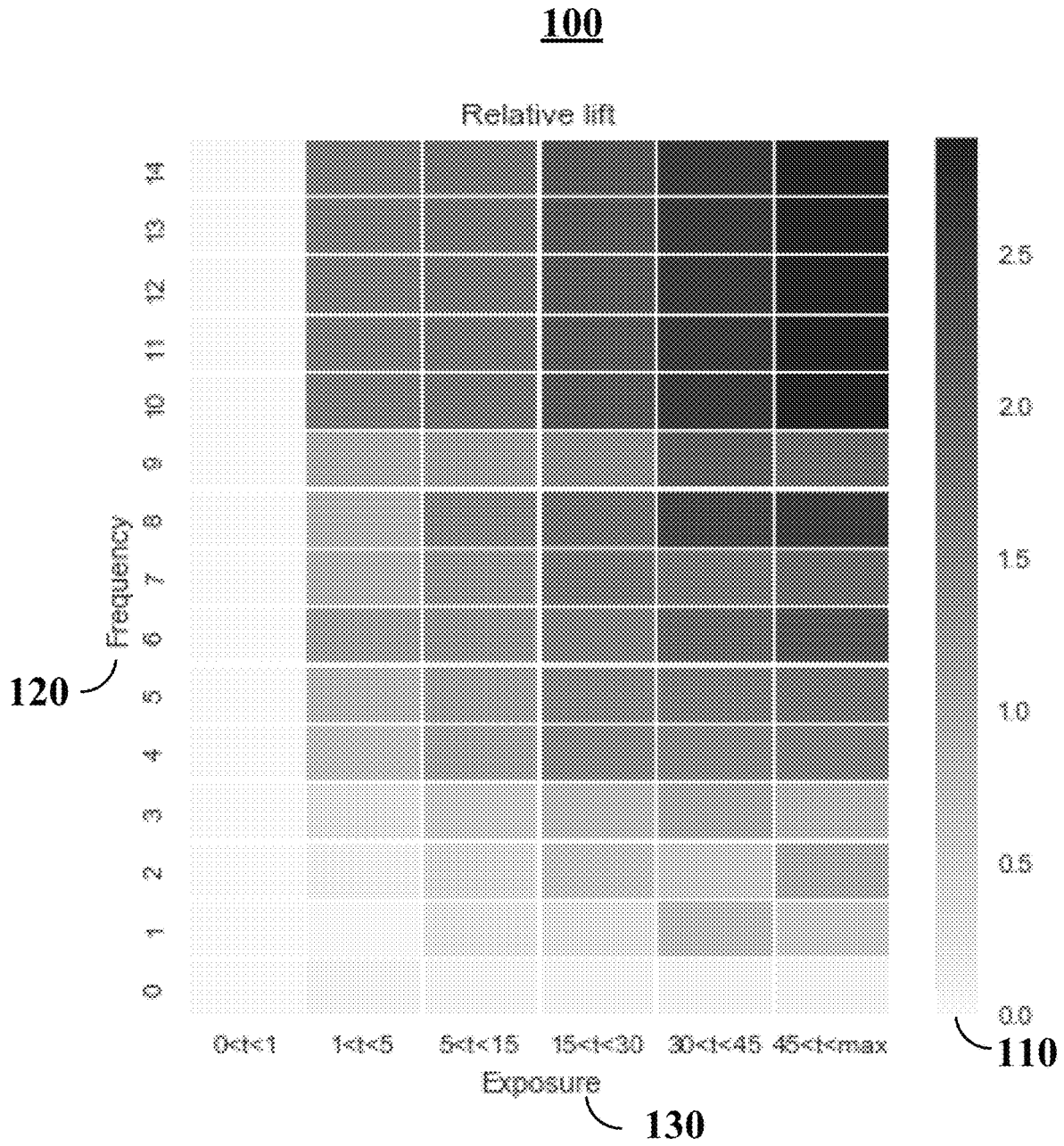


FIG. 1

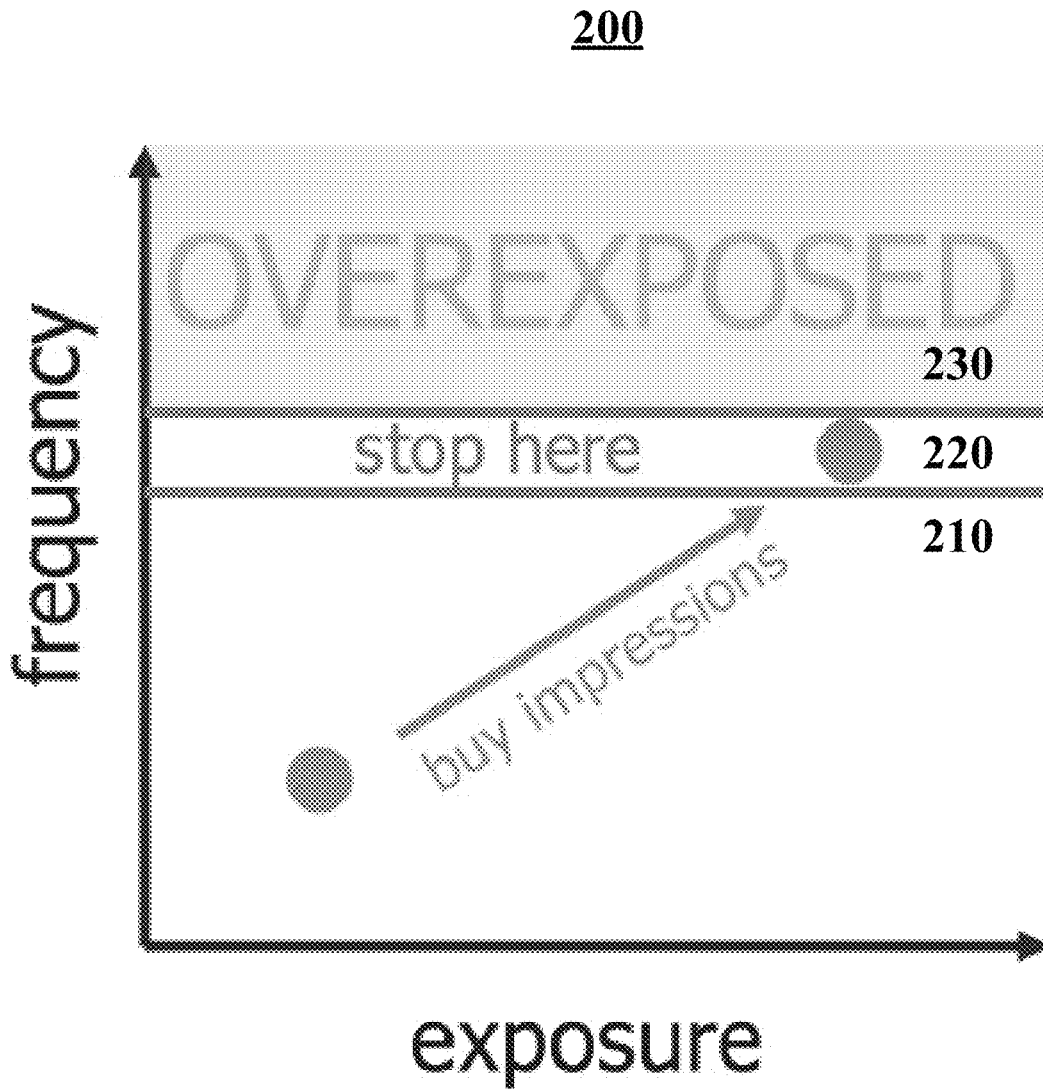


FIG. 2

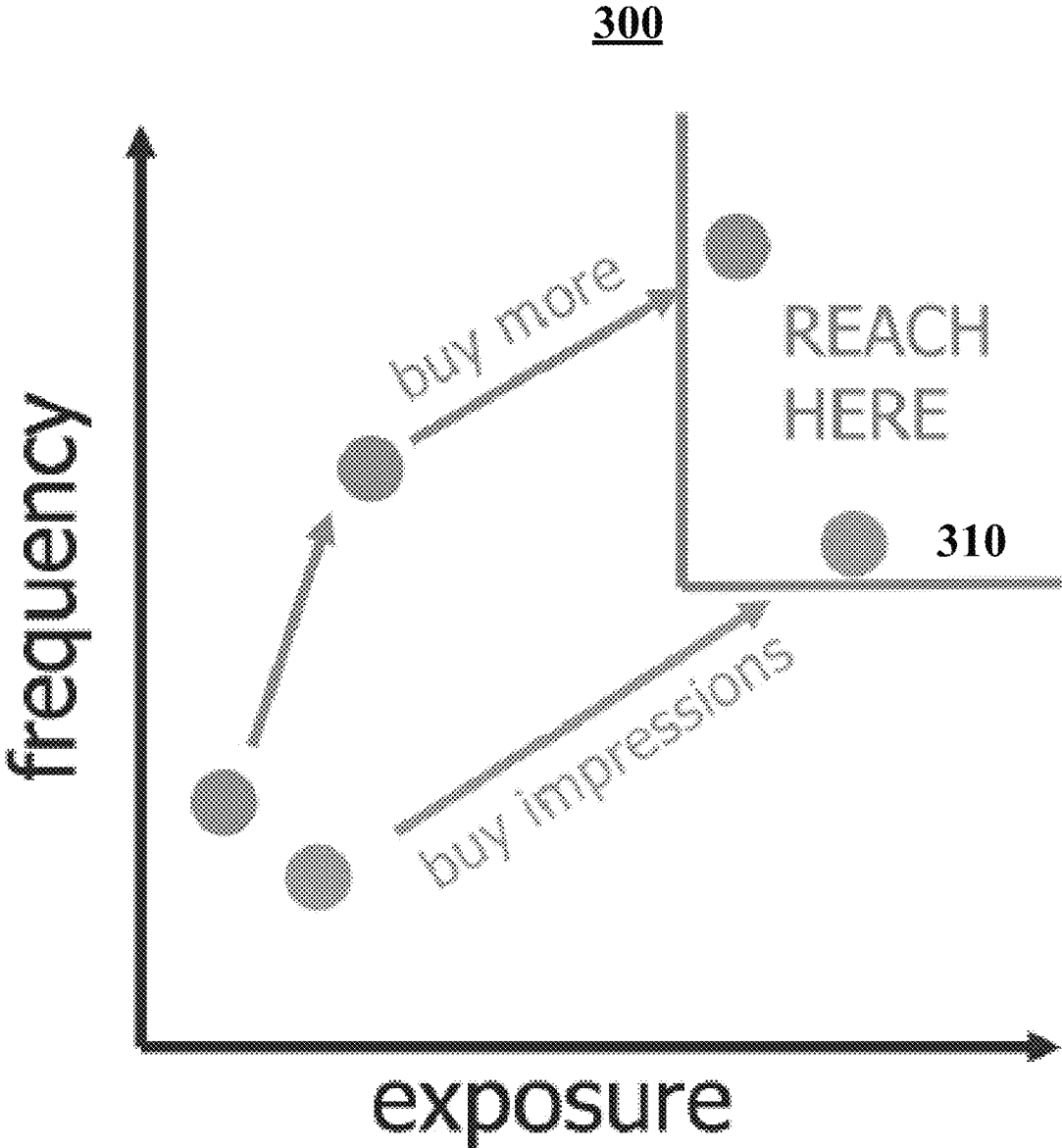


FIG. 3

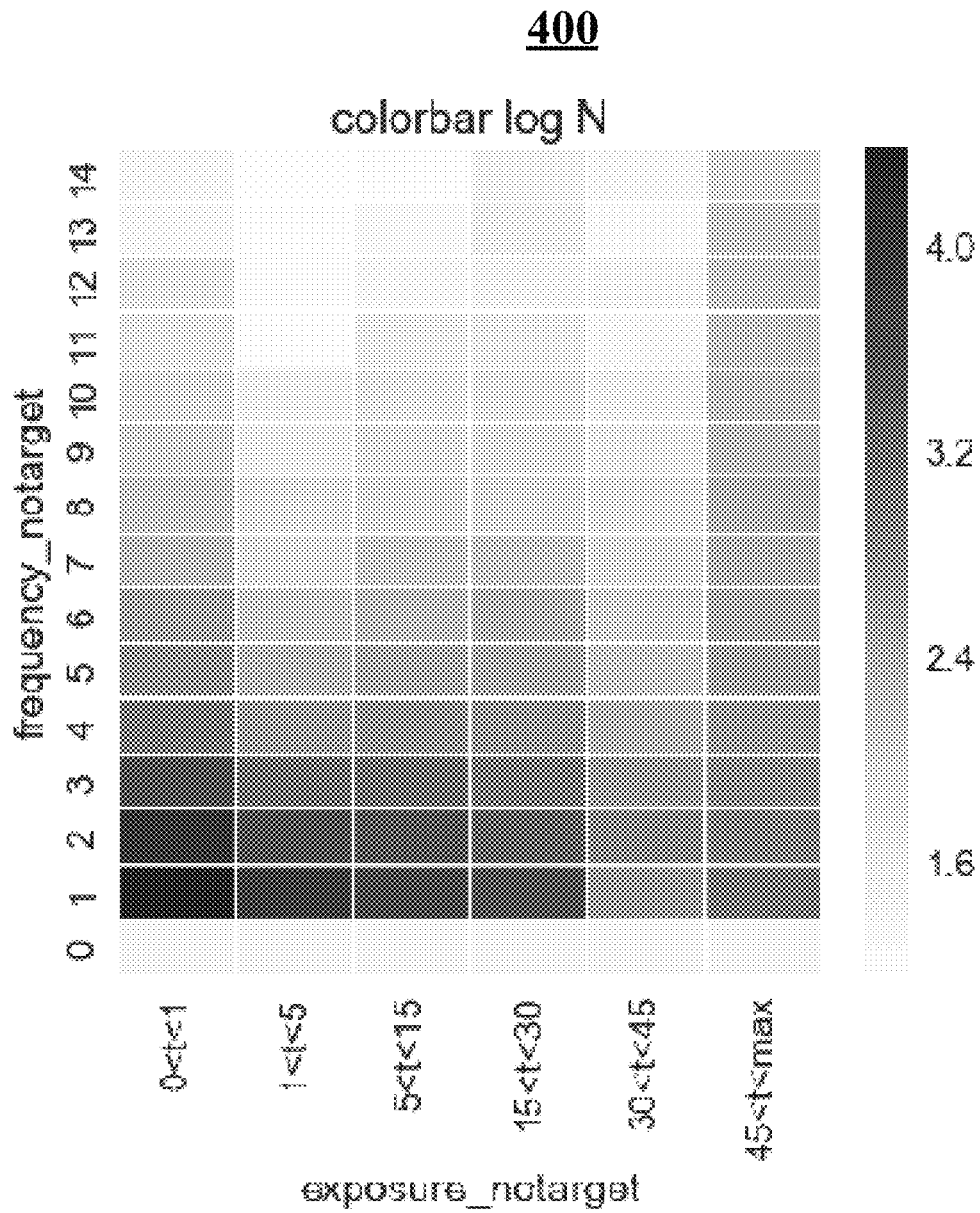


FIG. 4

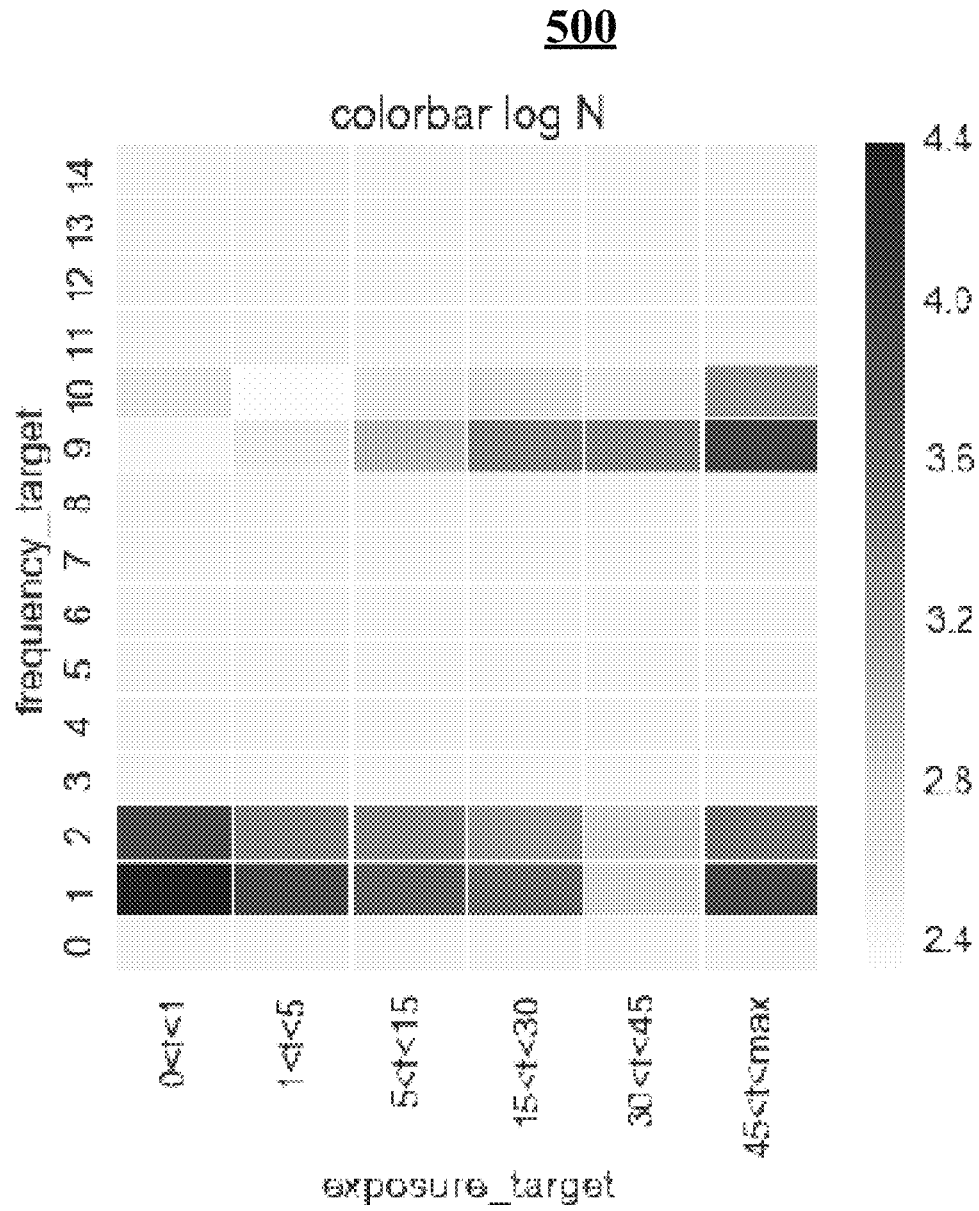


FIG. 5

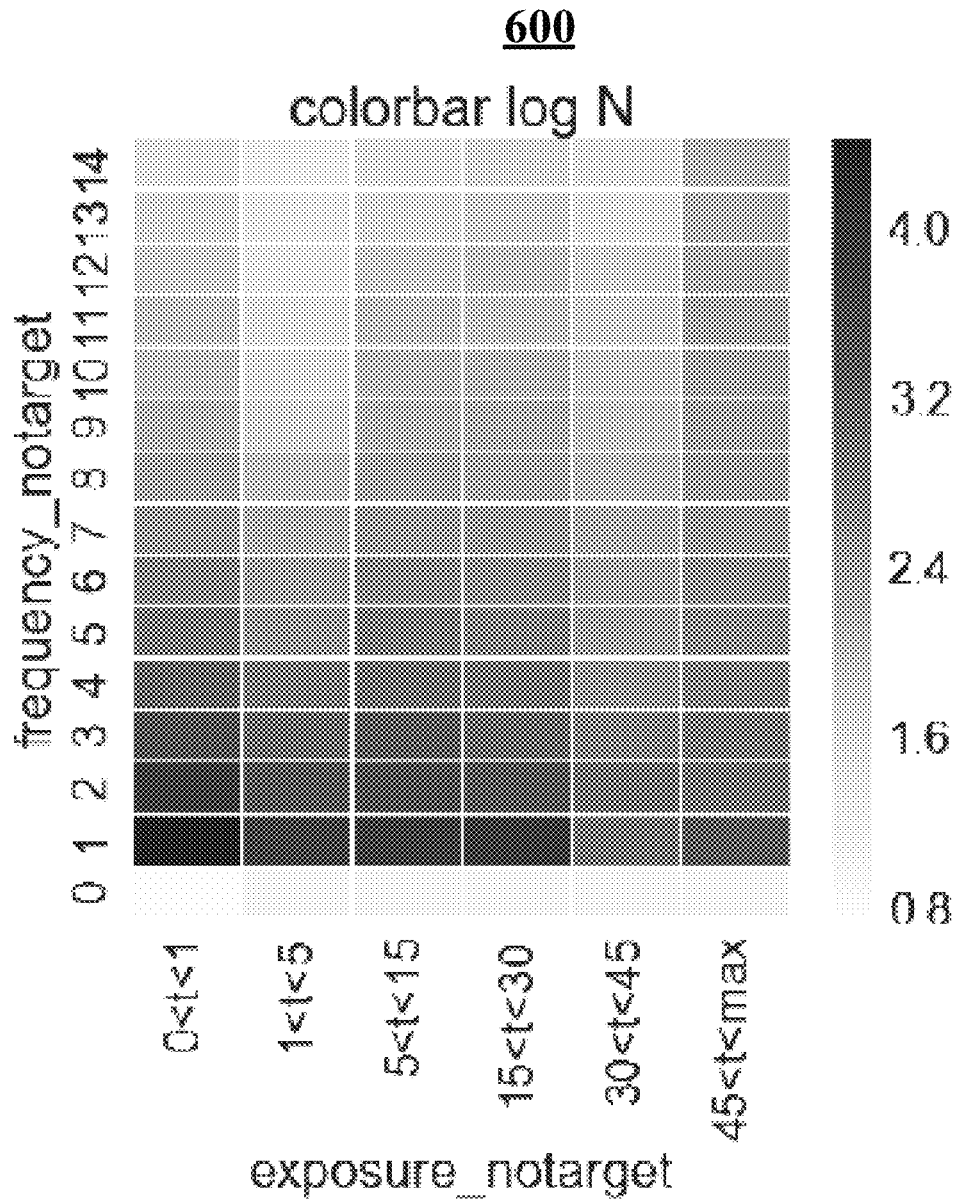


FIG. 6

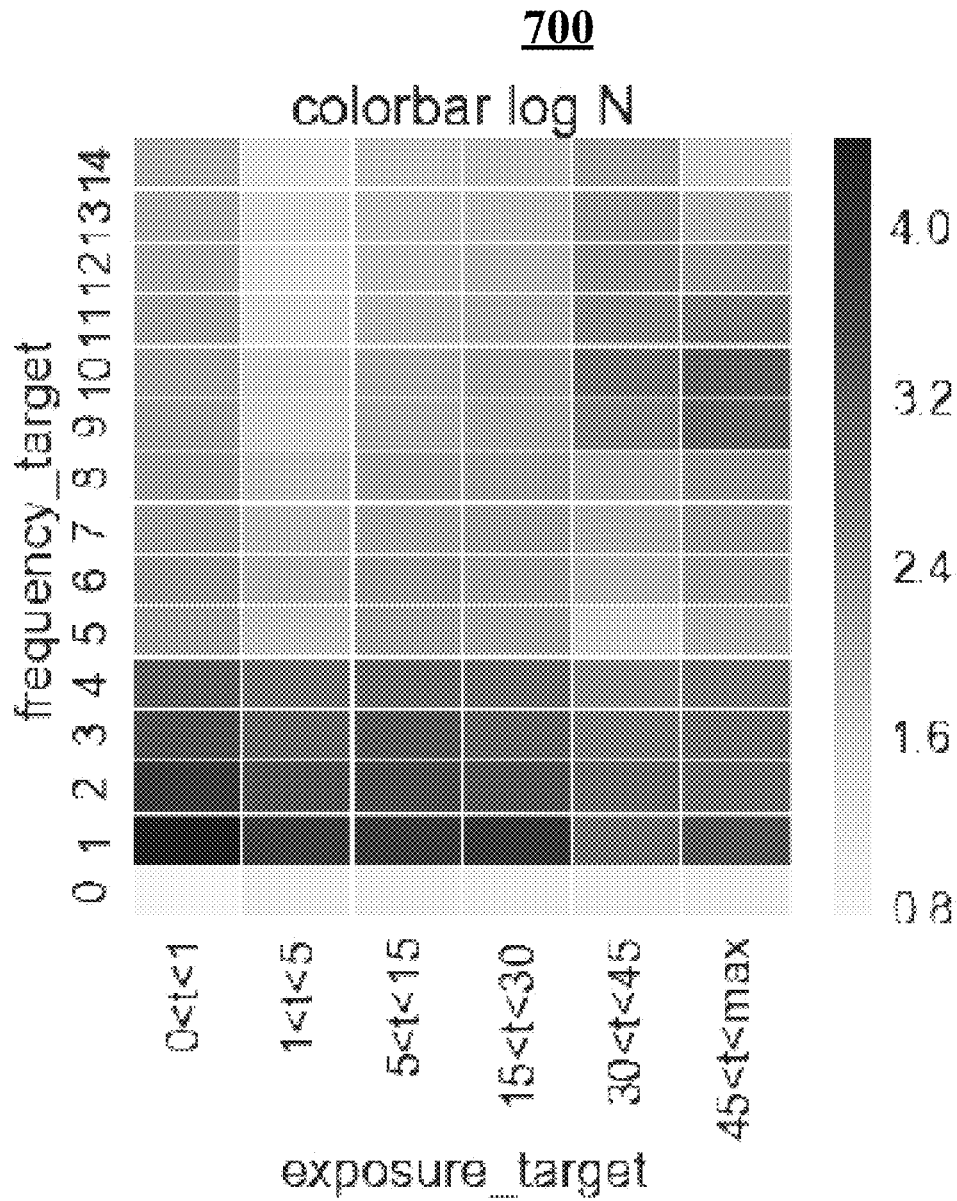


FIG. 7

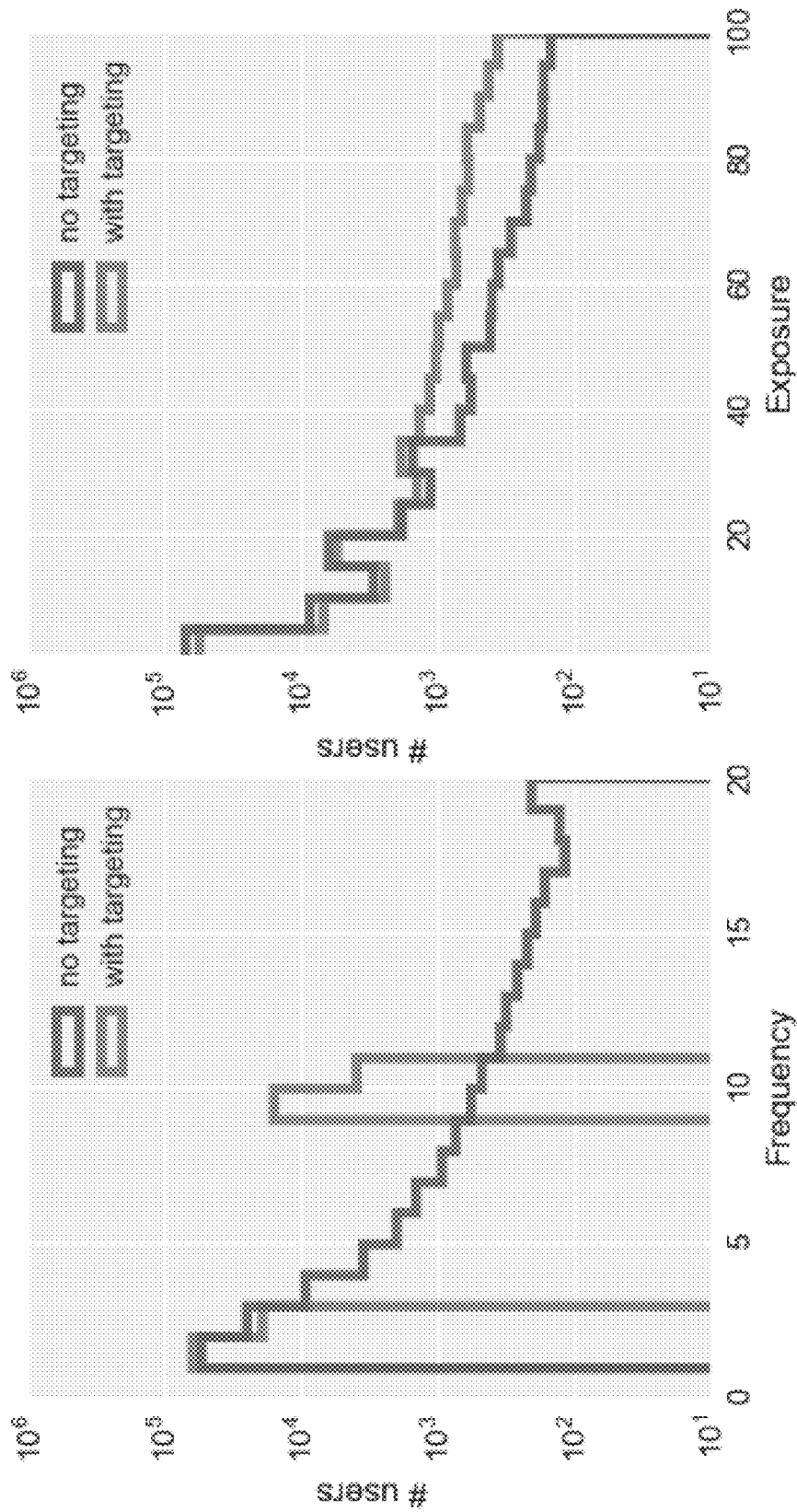


FIG. 8

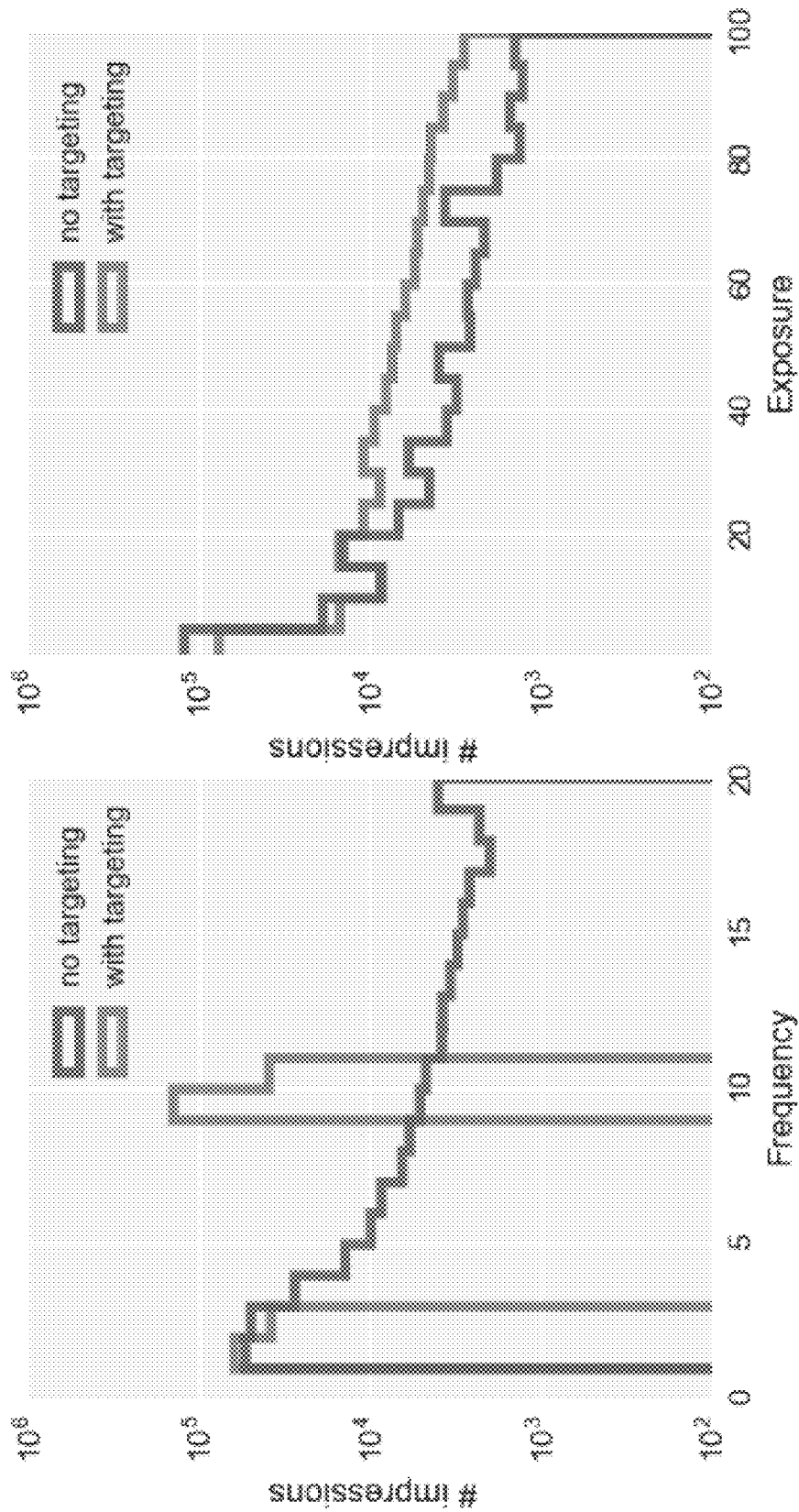


FIG. 9

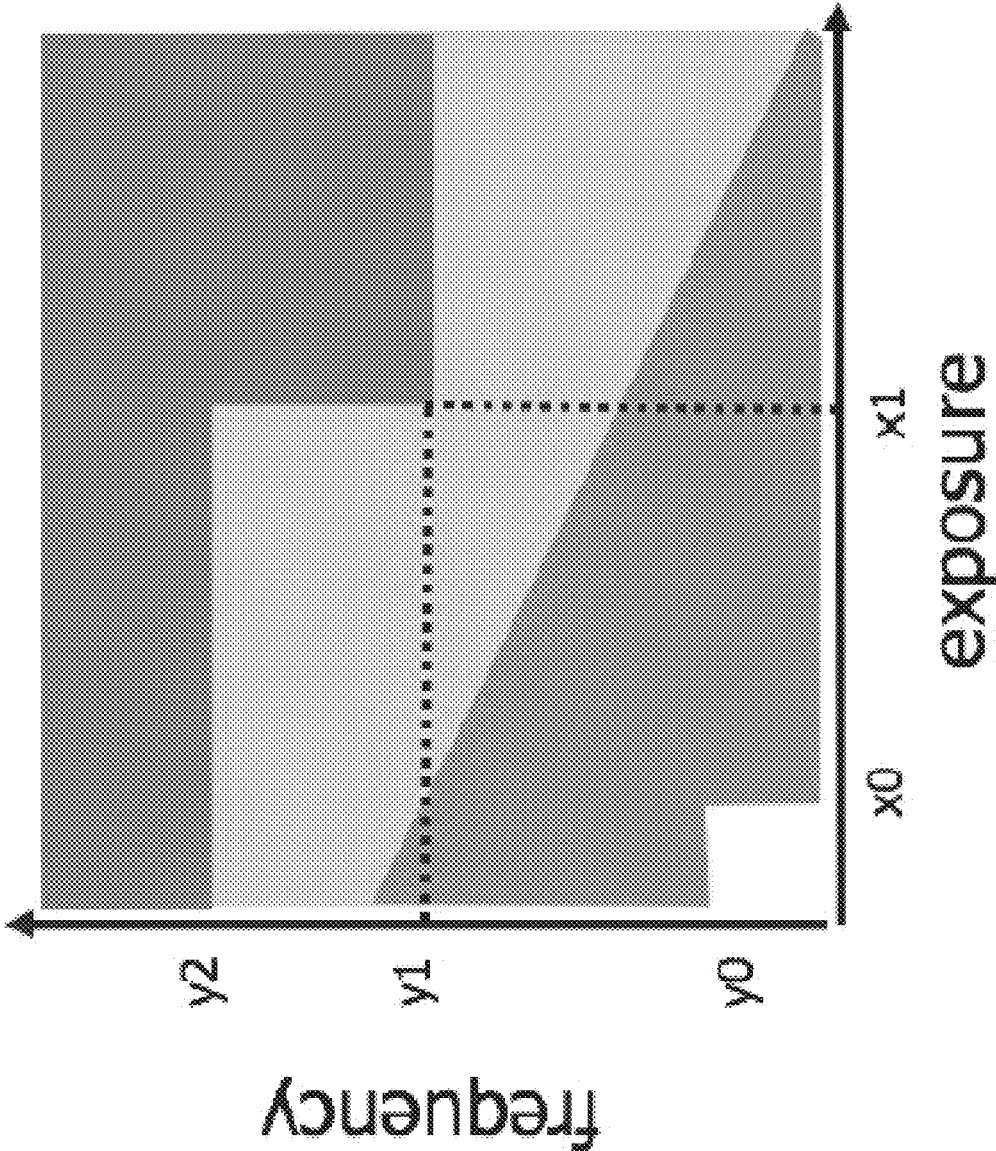


FIG. 10

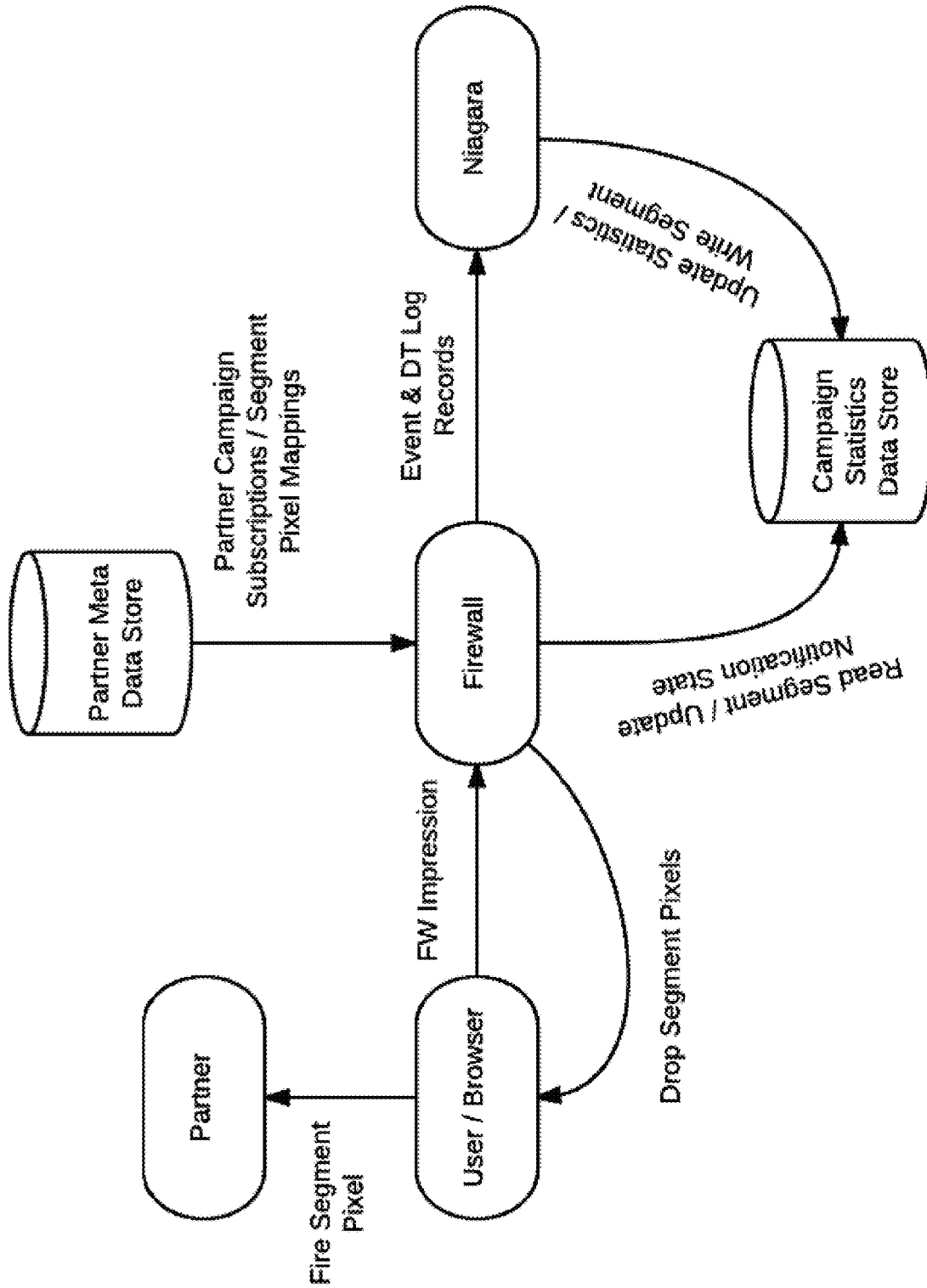


FIG. 11

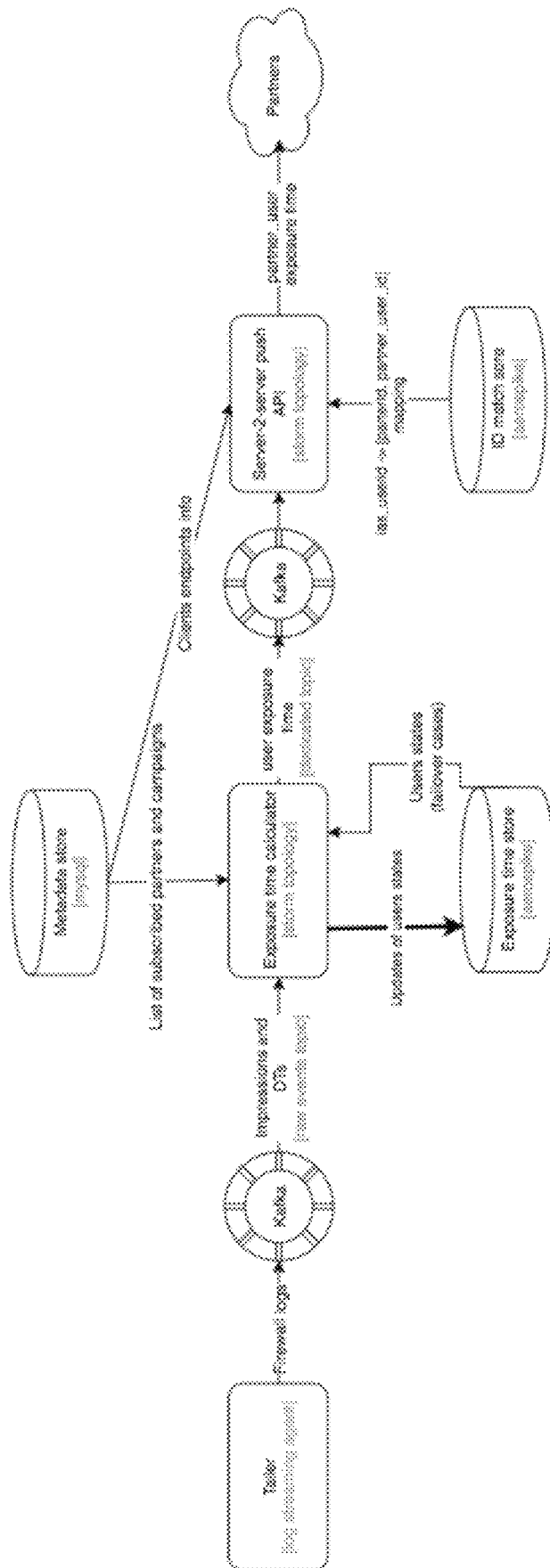


FIG. 13

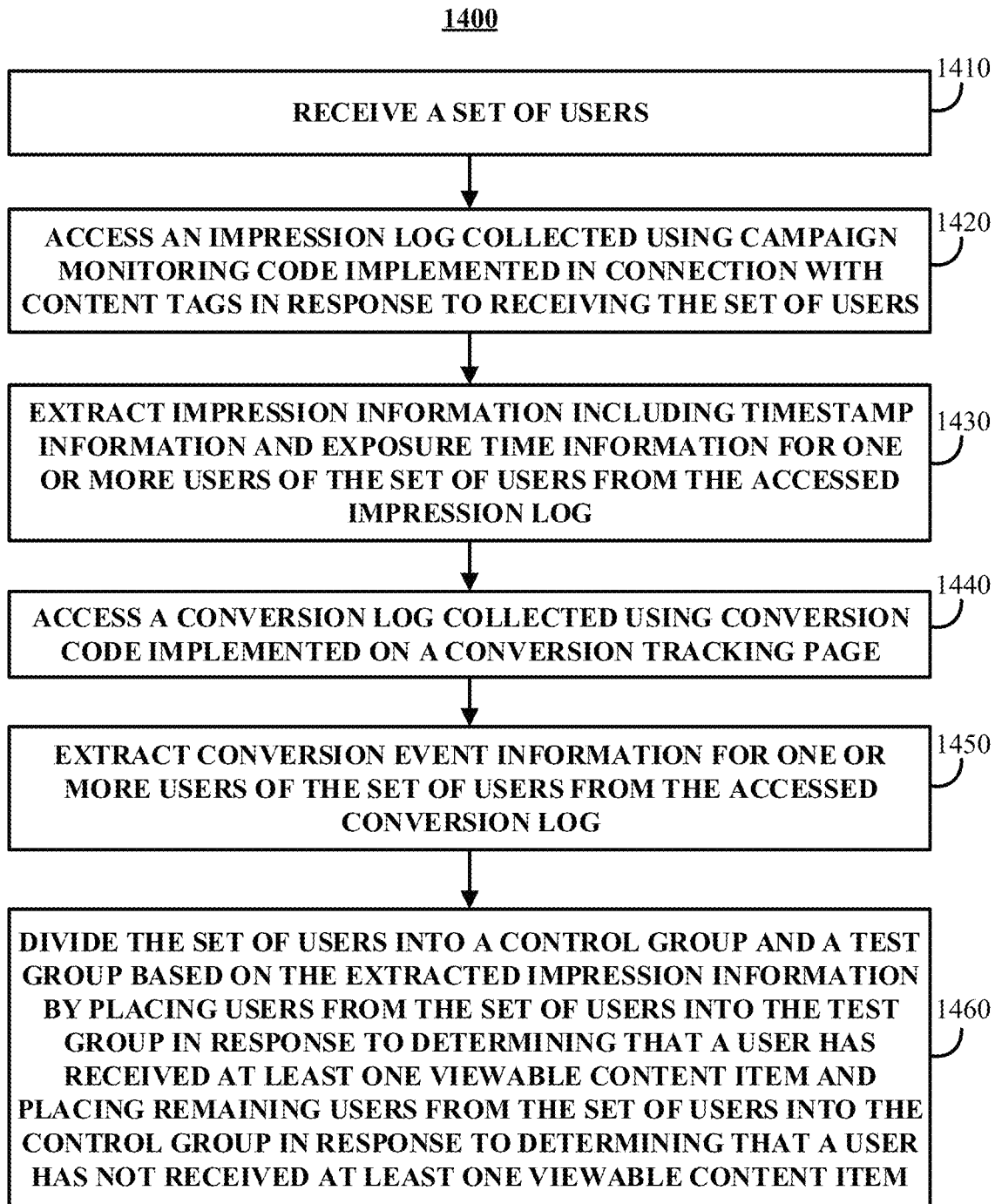


FIG. 14

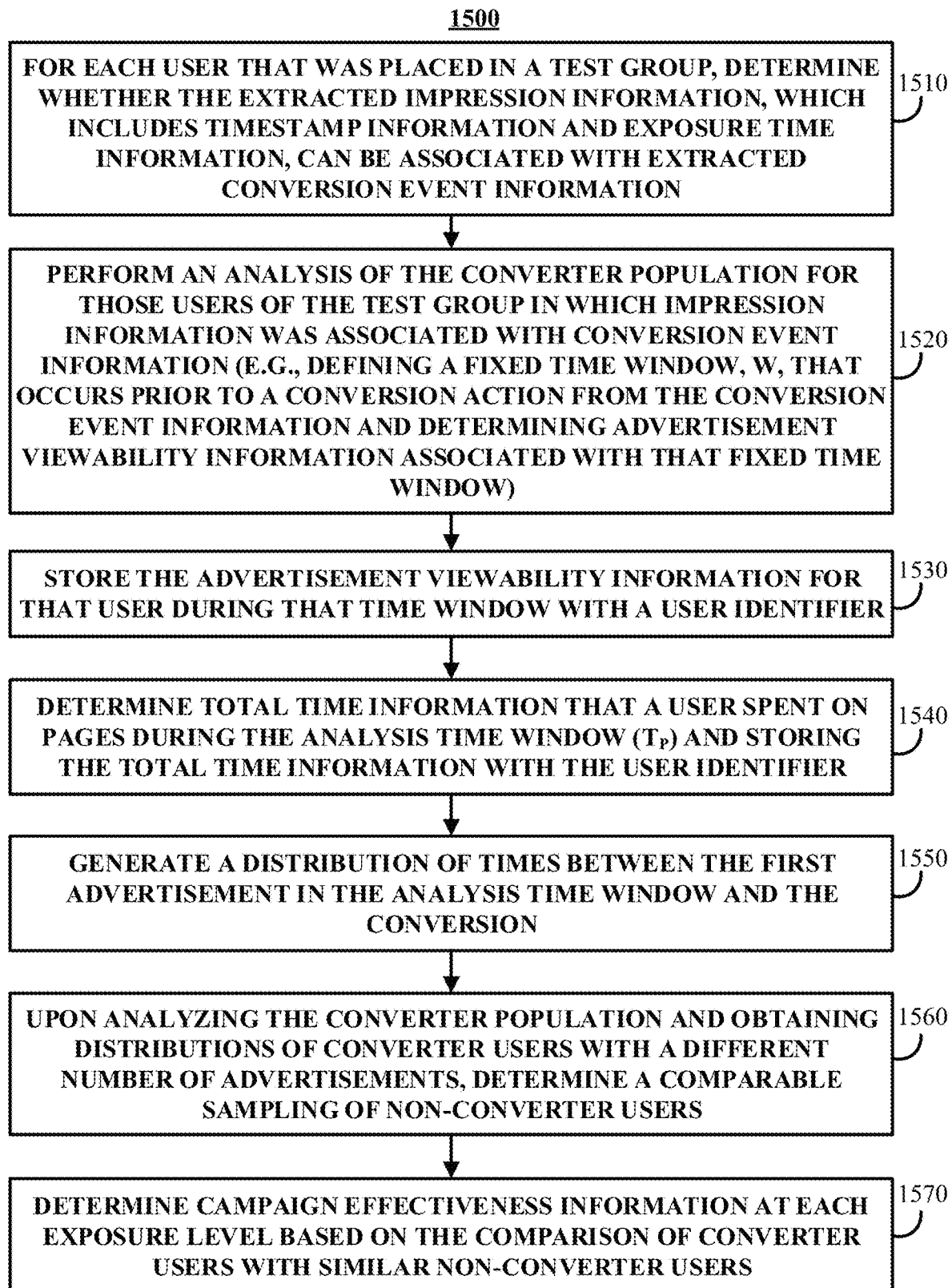


FIG. 15

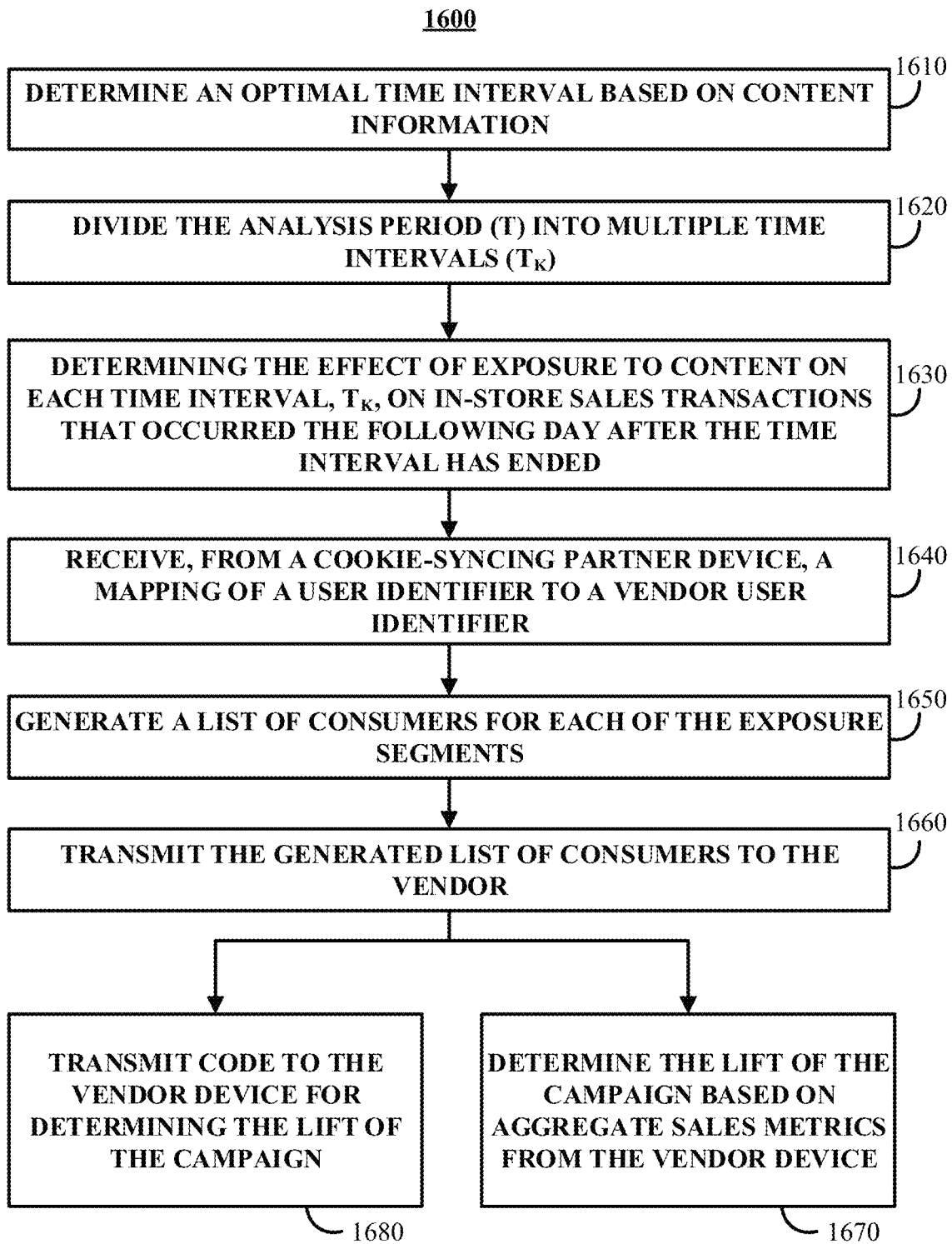


FIG. 16

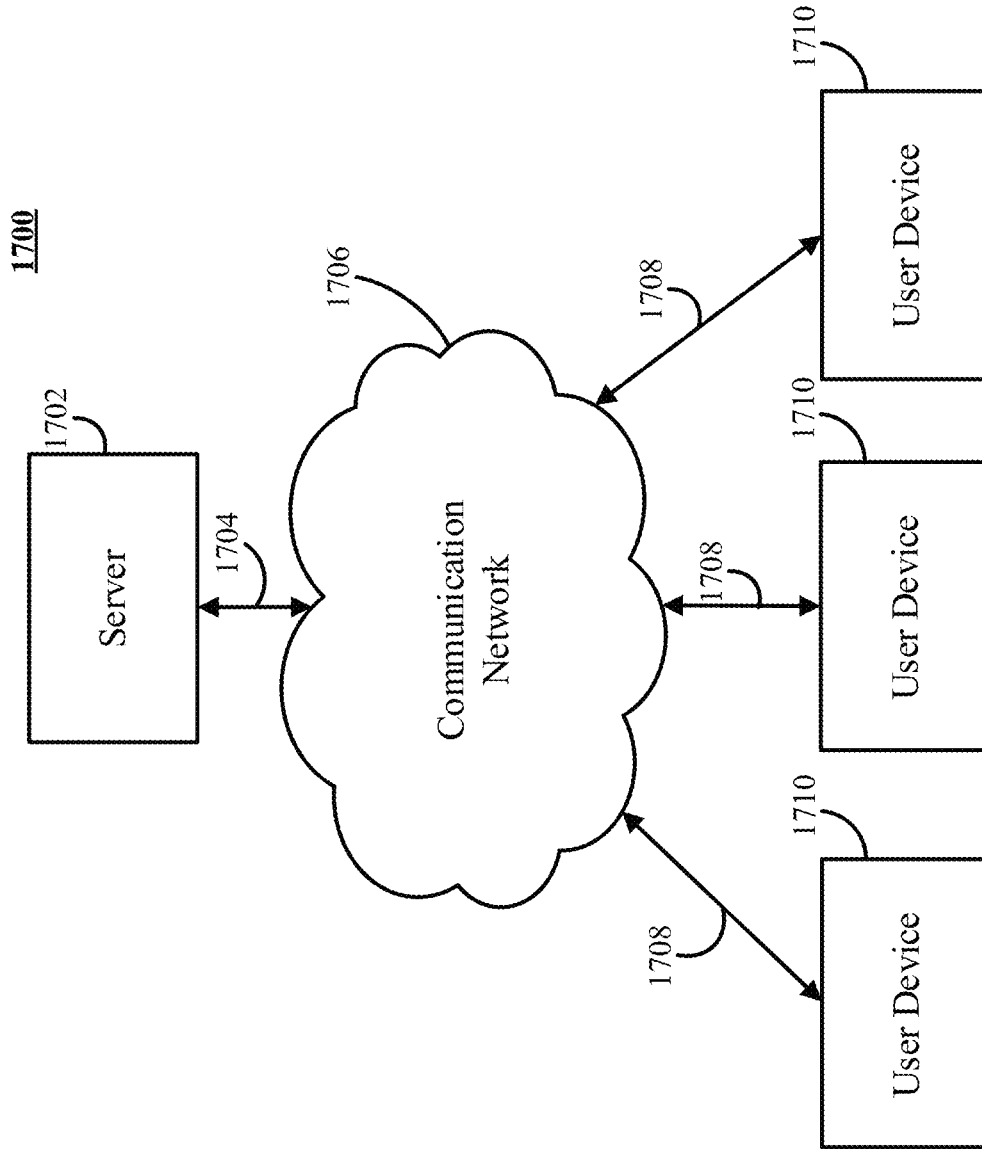


FIG. 17

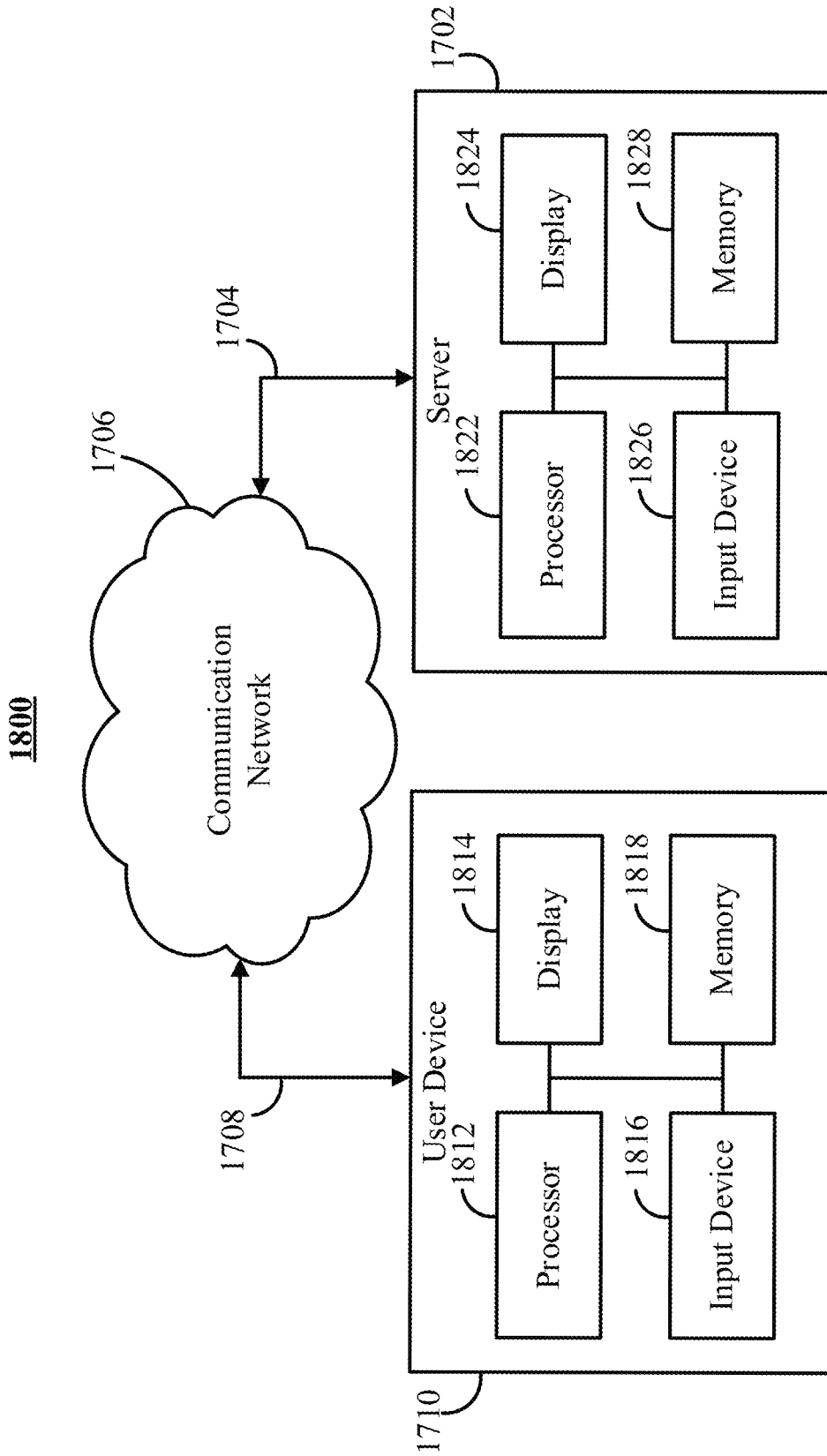


FIG. 18

METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND MEDIA FOR ESTIMATING THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONTENT EXPOSURE LEVELS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/461,101, filed Aug. 30, 2021, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/053,151, filed Aug. 2, 2018, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/540,350, filed Aug. 2, 2017, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosed subject matter relates to methods, systems, and media for estimating the causal effect of different content exposure levels.

BACKGROUND

The effectiveness of an online advertising campaign can be measured using various techniques. One technique includes measuring the conversion rate of the advertising campaign as a way of estimating whether the advertisements are effective at driving consumer behavior. A campaign conversion can generally be defined as a consumer being presented with an advertisement and then taking a particular action. Examples of actions that can be considered a campaign conversion include engagement with or clicking on the advertisement, accessing and/or browsing a web site of the advertiser, downloading and/or purchasing a product sold or provided by the advertiser, signing up for a subscription from the advertiser, providing information to be added to an advertiser's mailing list, etc.

As part of an online advertising campaign, an advertiser can use various advertising channels for delivering advertisements to consumers. For example, an advertiser can contact content publishers (e.g., news web sites, blogs, social networking websites, etc.) directly to arrange for advertisements associated with an advertising campaign to be presented to consumers (e.g., a direct publisher channel). In other examples, an advertiser can use programmatic advertising channels to buy and/or place advertisements. For example, an advertiser can contact a marketer who can arrange for advertisements to be shown on various web pages and/or arrange for advertisements to be placed in advertisement placements on one or more web sites through one or more real-time bidding exchanges. As another example of programmatic buying, an advertiser can contact a demand side platform that can arrange for advertisements to be placed in advertisement placements on one or more web sites through one or more real-time bidding exchanges. As yet another example of programmatic buying, an advertiser can use a real-time bidding exchange directly to bid on the opportunity to place advertisements.

When advertisements are delivered to consumers using these advertising channels, one or more targeting parameters can be used to target specific types of consumers. For example, advertisements can be delivered to specific consumers who fall into various demographic groups or psychographic groups. In another example, advertisements can be delivered to consumers that have visited specific types of web sites, consumers that are located in certain geographic areas, etc.

Attribution of conversion actions can be performed (or measured) to determine which of the advertising channels to attribute a conversion action to. For example, when a conversion action is performed, it can be matched with one or more advertisements from one or more particular advertising channels that were presented to the consumer that performed the conversion action. A conversion rate for each particular advertising channel can be determined by comparing the number of conversions attributable to that advertising channel and the total number of advertisements presented through that advertising channel.

In conducting an advertising campaign, advertisers can use multiple channels for delivering advertisements, including multiple partners within the same type of channel (e.g., multiple marketers, multiple demand-side platforms, multiple direct publishing partners, etc.). When multiple channels are being used to deliver advertisements to consumers, conversion rates calculated for the various channels, along with the cost of advertising via those channels can be used to determine a return on investment of advertising. For example, one channel may be low cost but also have a low conversion rate, while another may be higher cost and also have a higher conversion rate. Using a measurement such as return on investment ("ROI"), an advertiser can attempt to determine the cost effectiveness of different channels despite the channels having different cost structures.

Even given these current techniques, measuring the effectiveness of an online advertising campaign is problematic. For example, in a typical advertising campaign, it has been seen that about sixty percent to eighty percent of content consumers are each served one or two advertisement impressions and about seventy percent to eighty-five percent of content consumers are each served no more than one viewable advertisement impression. In addition, of those seventy to eighty-five percent of content consumers that are each served no more than one viewable advertisement impression, it has been seen that only fifty to sixty-five percent of those content consumers are each exposed to the advertisements for a total of five seconds or less. Because of this, advertisers and digital marketers tend to either underexpose or overexpose their audiences.

Accordingly, it is desirable to provide methods, systems, and media for estimating the causal effect of different content exposure levels.

SUMMARY

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, mechanisms for estimating the causal effect of different content exposure levels are provided.

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, a method for presenting content is provided, the method comprising: receiving, using a hardware processor of a server device, a set of users; extracting, using the hardware processor, impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users in the set of users from an accessed impression log; extracting, using the hardware processor, conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users; placing, using the hardware processor, a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users; determining, using the hardware processor, a plurality of

converter users from the test group by selecting which of the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user is associated with extracted conversion event information of that user; defining, using the hardware processor, a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; determining, using the hardware processor, for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window; generating, using the hardware processor, a first plurality of temporal distributions for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the plurality of distributions is a temporal distribution between a first content item and the conversion action for the converter user; determining, using the hardware processor, a plurality of non-converter users that each have one of a second plurality of temporal distributions that is similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users; determining, using the hardware processor, a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of the plurality of non-converter users; and automatically modifying, using the hardware processor, presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises generating content tags that, upon execution on a browser application on a user device, monitors the timestamp information and the exposure time information associated with the content being presented using the browser application on the user device.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises generating conversion tags that, upon execution on an advertiser conversion tracking page, monitors the conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users.

In some embodiments, one of the plurality of non-converter users is determined based on one of the second plurality of temporal distributions being similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions without the conversion action.

In some embodiments, the plurality of non-converter users are selected from the first subset of users in the test group that were not selected in the plurality of converter users.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises dividing the fixed time window into a plurality of time intervals.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises: generating, for each user of the set of users, a mapping of a user identifier with a vendor user identifier; and matching the extracted impression information with the extracted conversion event information using the generated mapping for each of the plurality of time intervals, wherein the extracted conversion event information includes sales transaction information.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises: generating a subset of users from the set of users for each of a plurality of content exposure segments, wherein each of the subset of users is identified by the vendor user identifier; and transmitting the subset of users to a vendor device.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises transmitting content modification code that determine the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users and that

generates interfaces for automatically modifying the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises: receiving, from the vendor device, sales transaction information associated with the subset of users; determining the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users; and automatically modifying the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, a system for presenting content is provided, the system comprising a memory and a hardware processor that, when executing computer executable instructions stored in the memory, is configured to: receive a set of users; extract impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users in the set of users from an accessed impression log; extract conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users; place a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users; determine a plurality of converter users from the test group by selecting which of the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user is associated with extracted conversion event information of that user; define a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; determine for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window; generate a first plurality of temporal distributions for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the plurality of distributions is a temporal distribution between a first content item and the conversion action for the converter user; determine a plurality of non-converter users that each have one of a second plurality of temporal distributions that is similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users; determine a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of the plurality of non-converter users; and automatically modify presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, a non-transitory computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a hardware processor, cause the hardware processor to perform a method for presenting content is provided, the method comprising: receiving a set of users; extracting impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users in the set of users from an accessed impression log; extracting conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users; placing a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users; determining

a plurality of converter users from the test group by selecting which of the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user is associated with extracted conversion event information of that user; defining a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; determining for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window; generating a first plurality of temporal distributions for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the plurality of distributions is a temporal distribution between a first content item and the conversion action for the converter user; determining a plurality of non-converter users that each have one of a second plurality of temporal distributions that is similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users; determining a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of the plurality of non-converter users; and automatically modifying presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, a system for presenting content is provided, the system comprising: means for receiving a set of users; means for extracting impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users in the set of users from an accessed impression log; means for extracting conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users; means for placing a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users; means for determining a plurality of converter users from the test group by selecting which of the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user is associated with extracted conversion event information of that user; means for defining a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; means for determining for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window; means for generating a first plurality of temporal distributions for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the plurality of distributions is a temporal distribution between a first content item and the conversion action for the converter user; means for determining a plurality of non-converter users that each have one of a second plurality of temporal distributions that is similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users; means for determining a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of the plurality of non-converter users; and means for automatically modifying presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an illustrative example of a plot representation that is generated to show how lift can be dependent upon

exposure frequency and/or exposure time in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 2 is an illustrative example of a frequency-exposure plot showing multiple regions that indicate whether additional impressions should be transmitted to a user device in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 3 is an illustrative example of a frequency-exposure plot showing a region of a particular shape and/or dimension that indicates whether additional impressions should be transmitted to a user device in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 4 is an illustrative heatmap that shows a distribution of observed users in bins of frequency and exposure in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 5 is an illustrative heatmap that shows a distribution of simulated users using the mechanisms described herein to implement a threshold exposure frequency value in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 6 is an illustrative heatmap that shows a distribution of observed users in bins of frequency and exposure in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 7 is an illustrative heatmap that shows a distribution of simulated users using the mechanisms described herein to implement a threshold exposure frequency value and a threshold exposure time value in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 8 is an illustrative output distribution of advertisement tags or cookies against exposure frequency (in the left distribution) and exposure time (in the right distribution) in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 9 is an illustrative output distribution of the number of served impressions to content consumers against exposure frequency (in the left distribution) and exposure time (in the right distribution) in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 10 is an illustrative plot of frequency versus exposure for a particular content consumer that can be generated based on viewability information in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 11 shows a general schematic diagram that illustrates the interactions between various system components to determine whether to continue transmitting media content, such as advertisement impressions, to the content consumer in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 12 shows an illustrative flow diagram that illustrates the interactions between various system components to determine whether to continue transmitting media content, such as advertisement impressions, to the content consumer in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 13 shows an illustrative system diagram for calculating exposure time in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 14 shows an illustrative example of a process for placing multiple users into one or more test groups and one or more control groups based on extracted impression information in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 15 shows an illustrative example of a process for determining the causal effect of different content exposure levels in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 16 shows an illustrative example of a process for determining the causal effect of different content exposure levels on offline sales lift in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 17 shows a schematic diagram of an illustrative system suitable for implementation of the mechanisms described herein for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and/or exposure measurements in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

FIG. 18 shows a detailed example of hardware that can be used in a server and/or a user device of FIG. 17 in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Mechanisms for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements are provided.

Generally speaking, the mechanisms described herein relate to modifying the transmission of media content to content consumers based on a determination of exposure frequency and/or a determination of exposure time. It should be noted that “exposure frequency” as used herein generally refers to a count of the number of impressions (including both viewable impressions and unviewable impressions) served per user and that “exposure time” as used herein generally refers to a sum of the total amount of time that all of a given set of impressions served to a given user has been in view (*imp_ivt*). It should also be noted that “lift” as used

herein generally refers to the difference of the expected number of treated conversions and the expected number of untreated conversions over the expected number of treated conversions and the expected number of untreated conversions.

It should further be noted that, in some embodiments, exposure frequency and exposure time for a particular content consumer can be determined across all of the device associated with that content consumer. For example, based on user account information, user authentication information, and/or device identification information, the mechanisms can calculate exposure frequency and/or exposure time for the content consumer across multiple devices to determine whether media content, such as an additional advertisement impression, should be transmitted to the content consumer on one of the devices.

For example, in response to receiving consumer transactions associated with a content consumer that is consuming media content items from a content creator or a content provider and determining optimal exposure frequency and/or optimal exposure time from the consumer transactions, the mechanisms can determine an exposure profile from multiple exposure profiles for the content consumer and determine whether to (1) transmit additional media content items for consumption by the content consumer at a computing device (sometimes referred to as “an underexposed profile”), (2) increase impression purchases for the content consumer at the computing device (e.g., to drive the content consumer into a profile having an improved lift) (sometimes referred to as “a target zone profile”), (3) take no further

action in connection with the content consumer as it is determined there is no added benefit in providing additional impressions (sometimes referred to as “an overexposed profile”).

It should be noted that the mechanisms used herein can include any suitable number of profiles. For example, a particular profile and corresponding action can be inputted using an advertiser device. In another example, using machine learning, a particular subset of profiles can be selected from a group of profiles based on the consumer transaction information, such as campaign impression information and viewability information.

In a more particular example, FIG. 1 shows an illustrative example of a plot **100** showing how lift can be dependent upon exposure frequency and/or exposure time. Moreover, the highest amount of lift (as shown by the darker shaded portions of lift bar **110**, where a lighter shade is equivalent to a lower lift and a darker shade is equivalent to a higher lift) can be obtained by a combination of high exposure frequency **120** (e.g., a frequency of 10 content items or more) and long exposure time **130** (e.g., an exposure time of 45 seconds or more). Such a plot can be generated from historical viewability information associated with a content consumer (e.g., as opposed to viewability information associated with a page or a site) and, using machine learning techniques, an optimal exposure frequency and/or an optimal exposure time can be determined to achieve a desired amount or level of lift.

In continuing this example, in response to determining the exposure profile associated with a content consumer, the mechanisms can determine whether to continue presenting media content, such as advertisement impressions from a particular advertising channel or media source, to the content consumer or to inhibit such media content from being purchased and/or presented. For example, the mechanisms can determine that a content consumer has exceeded a saturation point in the lift plot shown in FIG. 1 such that additional impressions are unlikely to produce additional lift and, in response to that determination, additional impressions from a particular source (e.g., a particular advertisement channel) are to be inhibited from being transmitted to a device associated with the content consumer. In another example, the mechanisms can determine that a content consumer has not yet reached a desired amount or level of lift and that additional impressions are likely to substantially improve lift and, in response to that determination, the mechanisms can purchase impressions for the content consumer to achieve the desired amount or level of lift. Illustrative examples of frequency-exposure plots that can be generated are shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the mechanisms can convert plot **100** to a frequency-exposure plot **200** that indicates where impressions should be inhibited. In a more particular example, the mechanisms can generate regions **210**, **220**, and **230** to indicate an underexposed region **210** in which additional impressions should be purchased and transmitted, an ideal region **220** in which no further impressions should be purchased and/or transmitted, and an overexposed region **230** in which no further impressions should be purchased and/or transmitted and in which a content provider should be inhibited from purchasing and/or transmitting additional impressions. In continuing this example, in response to receiving an advertisement request from a browser application executing on a user device (e.g., that was intercepted by a firewall system), the mechanisms can determine whether the user device is associated with one of

regions **210**, **220**, and **230** to automatically determine whether a content provider should present an impression to the user device.

It should be noted that, in some embodiments, regions can be any suitable shape of any suitable dimensions. For example, as shown in FIG. **3**, the mechanisms can convert plot **100** to a frequency-exposure plot **300** that indicates an ideal region **310** of a particular shape and/or dimensions. In continuing this example, in response to receiving an advertisement request from a browser application executing on a user device (e.g., that was intercepted by a firewall system), the mechanisms can determine that impressions should continue being purchased and/or presented on the user device until region **310** has been reached.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can determine a threshold exposure frequency value. Referring back to FIG. **1**, the mechanisms can analyze the plot shown in FIG. **1** to determine that an optimal lift is achieved at an exposure frequency of ten impressions and that a saturation point has been reached where additional impressions over ten impressions is unlikely to increase lift greater than a given amount. For example, the mechanisms can assign a particular RGB color code or HEX color code to each calculated lift and the mechanisms can select an optimal lift based on exposure frequency corresponding to a particular color code being reached. Accordingly, the mechanisms can continue to present media content from a particular media source, such as impressions associated with an advertisement channel, on a device associated with a user until the threshold exposure frequency value has been reached. For example, the mechanisms can set an impression counter that increments as additional impressions are transmitted to the device until the impression counter reaches a threshold exposure frequency value. It should be noted that, in response to increasing exposure frequency by purchasing impressions for the content consumer to improve lift, exposure time is also increased.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can determine a threshold exposure frequency value and a threshold exposure time value such that media content is continued to be presented from a particular media source until that content consumer has reached the threshold frequency value and the threshold exposure time. For example, referring back to FIG. **1**, the mechanisms can analyze the plot shown in FIG. **1** to determine that an optimal lift is achieved at an exposure frequency of at least ten impressions and an exposure time of at least thirty seconds. In a more particular example, the mechanisms can assign a particular RGB color code or HEX color code to each calculated lift and the mechanisms can determine, based on the assigned color codes, select a threshold frequency value and a threshold exposure time to reach an optimal lift. Accordingly, in continuing this example, the mechanisms can continue to purchase impressions for the content consumer until at least ten impressions have been presented and until the impressions have been in view for at least thirty seconds.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can use heatmaps in determining threshold frequency values and threshold exposure times.

FIG. **4** is an illustrative heatmap **400** that shows a distribution of observed users in bins of frequency and exposure, while FIG. **5** is an illustrative heatmap **500** that shows a distribution of simulated users using the mechanisms described herein to implement a threshold exposure frequency value in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. Note that a darker shade or a darker color code in FIGS. **4** and **5** denotes a higher lift value. In

particular, the heatmap **500** of FIG. **5** shows that the simulated users have moved towards portions of the heatmap where the lift is higher than that shown in FIG. **4**. It should also be noted that, in the heatmap **500** of FIG. **5**, there are no users in which the exposure frequency is determined to be in an overexposed state. That is, using the mechanisms described herein, none of the simulated users would be placed in an overexposed profile. This can, for example, optimize lift for a particular content consumer while controlling the placement of media content (e.g., thereby reducing wasted bandwidth, wasted memory resources, wasted resources spent on that content consumer, etc.).

In some embodiments, in response to receiving an advertisement request from a browser application executing on a user device (e.g., that was intercepted by a firewall system), the mechanisms can generate a heatmap of representative users, generate a heatmap of simulated users, and compare the heatmap of simulated users to the heatmap of representative users to determine lift for the user device while controlling the placement of media content.

FIG. **6** is an illustrative heatmap **600** that shows a distribution of observed users in bins of frequency and exposure, while FIG. **7** is an illustrative heatmap **700** that shows a distribution of simulated users using the mechanisms described herein to implement a threshold exposure frequency value and a threshold exposure time value in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. For example, the heatmaps **600** and **700** in FIGS. **6** and **7** illustrate where content consumers continue to receive impressions even if more than a threshold exposure frequency value of ten impressions has been reached as the threshold exposure time value of thirty seconds has not yet been reached. In particular, in comparison with the heatmap **600** of FIG. **6**, the illustrative heatmap **700** of FIG. **7** shows that the simulated users have moved towards portions of the heatmap where lift is higher than that shown in FIG. **6**.

FIG. **8** is an illustrative output distribution of advertisement tags or cookies against exposure frequency (in the left distribution) and exposure time (in the right distribution) in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. As shown in FIG. **8**, using the mechanisms described herein, content consumers can be positioned in improved exposure profiles (e.g., ideal frequency bins).

FIG. **9** is an illustrative output distribution of the number of served impressions to content consumers against exposure frequency (in the left distribution) and exposure time (in the right distribution) in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. As shown in FIG. **9**, using the mechanisms described herein, an improved resource spent can be obtained.

It should be noted that the mechanisms described herein can generate a distribution score associated with a content consumer. For example, a distribution score can be calculated based on the quality of a distribution of users in exposure frequency and/or exposure time and the distribution score for a content consumer can be transmitted to an advertising entity when determine whether to purchase additional impressions for that content consumer.

For example, as shown in FIG. **10**, an illustrative plot of frequency versus exposure for a particular content consumer can be generated based on viewability information in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. In continuing this example, the mechanisms can determine three segments—e.g., 1) an exclusion segment in which an exposure frequency greater than a threshold exposure frequency value and an exposure time greater than a threshold exposure time has been detected in which addi-

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tional impressions for an advertisement tag associated with this content consumer are not to be purchased and/or transmitted; 2) a target heavily segment in which additional impressions are predicted to substantially improve lift; and 3) a start targeting segment.

In continuing this example, user segment information or a user segment score associated with a particular content consumer can be generated based on the identified segments. In addition, the user segment information or user segment score, current exposure frequency, current exposure time, and other measurements can be updated for the content consumer at any suitable interval (e.g., every minute, every five minutes, every ten minutes, etc.).

It should be noted that, in some embodiments, multiple threshold values can be used. For example, the exclusion segment can determine that an advertisement tag associated with a content consumer should be placed in the exclusion segment in response to determining that either 1) an exposure frequency greater than a first threshold exposure frequency value (e.g., nine impressions) and an exposure time greater than a threshold exposure time (e.g., thirty seconds) has been detected, or 2) an exposure frequency greater than a second threshold exposure frequency value (e.g., fourteen impressions) has been detected.

These mechanisms can be used in a variety of applications. For example, these mechanisms can optimize exposure frequency and exposure time associated with a content consumer to drive causal lift in brand affinity and/or conversions for a particular campaign. In another example, these mechanisms can transmit such exposure frequency-based and exposure time-based determinations associated with a content consumer (and the advertisement tag associated with that content consumer) to a demand side platform or any other suitable entity that determines whether to purchase advertisement impressions for the content consumer.

FIGS. 11-13 show an illustrative example of the systems used to implement the mechanisms described herein. For example, FIG. 11 shows a general schematic diagram that illustrates the interactions between various system components to determine whether to continue transmitting media content, such as advertisement impressions, to the content consumer in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. Moreover, the system of FIG. 11 shows the transmission of various advertisement tags or pixels that can be used to implement the mechanisms described herein. For example, the mechanisms can map segments to content partner pixels, retrieve particular database entries relating to the content consumer and/or the campaign for a given impression (e.g., campaign segment, campaign segment timestamp information, and a partner notification timestamp), determine whether the segment has changed, determine whether content partners are to receive a notification, and record a segment notification state. In another example, FIG. 12 shows an illustrative transactional flow between a browser application executing on a user device, a firewall system that receives intercepted or redirected advertisement calls, a data storage system of campaign statistical information that receives requests for campaign segment and notification state information from the firewall system, and a system that calculates exposure time (e.g., per user, per campaign, etc.), calculates user segments (e.g., an underexposed segment versus an overexposed segment having exposure frequency values and exposure time values), and transmits the campaign statistical information and segment information to the data storage system.

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In some embodiments, FIGS. 11 and 12 show that an advertisement request can be redirected, intercepted, or otherwise transmitted from a user device to a firewall system. In response to receiving the redirected advertisement request, the firewall system can lookup campaign segment and notification state tracking data.

In some embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, the firewall system can lookup partners and map the segment to partner pixels. For example, the firewall system can receive partner campaign subscriptions and/or segment pixel mappings from a partner metadata store. In some embodiments, the firewall system can also transmit event information and DisplayTime log records to a corresponding system that determines whether to update statistics and/or write a segment associated with the user device for storage in the campaign statistics data store.

In some embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, the firewall system can read at least three bin map entries from the data store for the user or campaign on impression (e.g., campaign_segment, campaign_segment_timestamp, and campaign_notified_timestamp). In response to reading the bin map entries, the firewall system can determine if the segment has changed. In response to determining that the segment has changed, a notification can be sent the partner device. Additionally or alternatively, in response to determining that the segment has changed, the firewall system can transmit an instruction to drop the partner pixel as shown in FIG. 11.

An illustrative notification state tracking and pixel drop code can be represented by:

```

user_record = read_record_by_user_id(some_user_id)
segment = get_current_segment_from(user_record)
segment_timestamp = get_segment_timestamp_from(user_record)
notified_segment = get_notified_timestamp_from(user_record)
if (segment not blank AND (notified_timestamp is blank OR
segment_timestamp > notified_timestamp)) then
write_notified_timestamp(segment_timestamp)
drop pixels()
end

```

In some embodiments, historical viewability information can be extracted from a campaign statistics data store. For example, as shown in FIG. 12, a code executing on browser application can transmit event information that includes content information, exposure time information, and frequency information, etc. Such event information can be aggregated based on user account information, device information, etc. In another example, as shown in FIG. 11, a firewall system that intercepts advertisement requests can collect event information from the code executing on the browser application for storage on a campaign statistics data store or a system that collects event information or log information and generates campaign statistical information for storage on the campaign statistics data store. In a more particular example, this can include collecting initial and DisplayTime calls from one or more firewall servers.

Based on the impression information, the firewall system or any other suitable component can calculate exposure time per user or exposure time per campaign based on number of content items provided to a user device, a number of viewable content items provided to a user device, and a total exposure time associated with a user device.

Based on the determined exposure information, the firewall system or any other suitable component can determine a user segment for the user device from multiple user segments. In some embodiments, the firewall system can

update a data store with updated exposure time information. In some embodiments, the firewall system can transmit user exposure statistics or user segment information to partner devices at a particular time (e.g., every X seconds).

Turning to the exposure time calculator in FIG. 13, an exposure time calculator can filter, from the firewall system logs, impressions and DisplayTime information that are related to subscribed partners. As shown in FIG. 13, this can include retrieving a list of subscribed partners and campaigns from a suitable metadata store.

In some embodiments, the exposure time calculator of FIG. 13 can calculate user exposure time based on any suitable impression information. In one example, starting from an initial event, the exposure time calculator can determine user exposure time based on a number of impressions provided to a user device. In another example, the exposure time calculator can determine user exposure time based on a number of viewable impressions that is incremented in response to detecting that an impression was viewable (e.g., based on a dt ping1, ping5, ping 15). It should be noted that the exposure time calculator can detect that an impression was viewable and increment the number of viewable impressions in response to any suitable information, such as in response to receiving a dt ping1, ping5, ping 15, and unload call.

In some embodiments, user exposure statistics can be aggregated based on any suitable time interval. For example, user exposure statistics can be generated for the last 1 minute, the last ten minutes, the last hour, the last day, the last fourteen days, etc.

In some embodiments, the exposure time calculator of FIG. 13 can request updates of user states from an exposure time store. In response to determining that the user exposure statistics have changed, the exposure time calculator of FIG. 13 can determine which partner devices should receive the updated user exposure statistics. This can include, for example, generating partner-specific payloads having particular data formats, update frequencies, size, etc.

In some embodiments, it should be noted that content providers, such as advertiser, can be enabled to optimize exposure across users and campaigns to drive causal lift in brand affinity and/or conversions for their campaigns. This can be done by, for example, tracking user exposure, the frequency and time a user is exposed to viewable impressions, in real-time on a campaign-by-campaign basis. Observed changes to user exposure can be translated to pre-defined audience segments and communicated to partner systems (such as DSPs) on a user or campaign basis. In order to communicating these segments, the firewall system described above in connection with FIG. 11 can perform a cookie syncing with each partner device.

It should be noted that, in some embodiments, multiple segments that each correspond to increasing levels of frequency (X) and time (Y) can be defined. Segments with increasing frequency (X) and time (Y) can correspond to a signal to target and bid on a user with increasing priority as the user device gets closer to the exposure range that provides optimal lift. The final segment of the multiple segments corresponds to a signal to stop transmitting media content or impressions to the user as additional impressions generally do not generate meaningful incremental lift.

For example, FIG. 11 shows that a user device that is executing a browser application can transmit a segment pixel to a partner device. In a more particular example, the browser application executing on the user device can fire pixels only on subscribed campaign impressions and only segment pixels for the campaign the impression is associated

with. In another more particular example, a partner device can provide a cookie sync pixel that contains a request parameter (which is set to the redirect URL) and a cookie macro that the partner device sets to a corresponding cookie value prior to redirecting. The cookie can, in some embodiments, contain a partner identifier and an authentication token. Upon receiving a cookie sync request, the partner device issues a 302 redirect call back to the firewall system or any other suitable system with the cookie value for the user.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can support a bidirectional sync. For example, given a particular pixel code, a request parameter for a redirect URL, a parameter name (uid), and a partner macro ([UID]), a representative pixel that is fired can be represented by: `http://partner.com/cookiesync?uid=xxx&redir_url=http://sc.iasds01.com/sc?partner_id=xxx&partner_uid=[UID]&auth=xxx`.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can support a unidirectional sync. For example, given a particular pixel code and a partner macro (\$UID), a representative pixel that is fired can be represented by `http://ib.adnx.com/getuid?http://iasds01.com/sc?&partner_id=xxx&partner_uid=$UID&auth=xxx`.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms can aggregate user exposure for pre-defined time periods and then translate them to a set of audience targeting segments. As shown in FIG. 11, when a user segment changes, a segment update request can be created that sends the user segment changes to the partner for the specified campaign.

In accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, the mechanisms described herein can be used to estimate the causal effect of different content exposure levels.

In some embodiments, the mechanisms described herein relate to estimating the causal effect of different advertisement exposure levels during a particular time period in a user's timeline. More particularly, the mechanisms can determine the exposure of users that converted or took a particular action of interest over a particular time window preceding the conversion. Examples of actions that can be considered a campaign conversion can include engagement with or clicking on the advertisement, accessing and/or browsing a web site of the advertiser, downloading and/or purchasing a product sold or provided by the advertiser, signing up for a subscription from the advertiser, providing information to be added to an advertiser's mailing list, etc.

For these users that are considered converted (sometimes referred to herein as "converter users"), the mechanisms can generate a distribution of the characteristics of converters over variables of interest and select other campaign users that are similar (e.g., have similar characteristics over the variables of interest) to reproduce these distributions. This can allow, for example, converter and non-converter users to be divided into homogeneous groups for counterfactual analysis. With each group of converter users and non-converter users, one or more counterfactual analysis techniques using advertisement viewability as a treatment variable can be used. For example, users without a single viewable advertisement can be considered untreated and can be placed in a control group, while users with at least one viewable advertisement can be considered treated and can be placed in a test group. For the users placed in the test group, exposure level can be defined both by the number of advertisements that the user received and the total amount of time that the user was exposed to the advertisements.

It should be noted that the mechanisms can determine the relationship between repeated exposure to an advertisement,

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the cumulative exposure time to that advertisement, and online conversion by analyzing a user's activity in a fixed time window before a conversion and then comparing that user's activity with another user having a similar pattern of activity that did not perform a conversion action.

FIG. 14 shows an illustrative example of a process 1400 for placing multiple users into one or more test groups and one or more control groups based on extracted impression information in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

In some embodiments, as shown at 1410 of process 1400, process 1400 can begin by receiving a set of users. This can include, for example, user account information, user account identifiers, etc. Upon receiving the set of users at 1410, process 1400 can access an impression log collected using campaign monitoring code implemented in connection with content tags at 1420. For example, an impression log can be collected using campaign monitoring pixel tag implemented on all advertiser tags. In continuing this example, at 1430, process 1400 can extract impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users of the set of users from the accessed impression log.

In some embodiments, process 1400 can also access a conversion log collected using conversion code implemented on a conversion tracking page at 1440. For example, a conversion log can be collected using a conversion pixel implemented on an advertiser conversion tracking page. In continuing this example, process 1400 can extract conversion event information for one or more users of the set of users from the accessed conversion log at 1450.

In some embodiments, at 1462, process 1400 can divide the set of users into a control group and a test group based on the extracted impression information by placing users from the set of users into the test group in response to determining that a user has received at least one viewable content item and placing remaining users from the set of users into the control group in response to determining that a user has not received at least one viewable content item. For example, users without a single viewable advertisement can be considered untreated and can be placed in the control group, while users with at least one viewable advertisement can be considered treated and can be placed in the test group.

It should be noted that, although the embodiments described herein generally relate to the receipt of at least one viewable content item, any suitable criterion can be used to divide users into the control group and the test group.

FIG. 15 shows an illustrative example of a process 1500 for determining the causal effect of different content exposure levels in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

In some embodiments, for each user that was placed into the test group, process 1500 can, at 1510, determine whether the extracted impression information, which includes timestamp information and exposure time information, can be associated with extracted conversion event information.

In response to associating extracted impression information with extracted conversion event information for one or more users in the test group at 1510, process 1400 can perform an analysis of the converter population at 1520.

For example, process 1500 can begin analyzing the converter population by defining a fixed time window, w , that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information and determining advertisement viewability information associated with that fixed time window. In a more particular example, for each user in the test group that has an associated conversion action, process 1500 can set a

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fixed time window of one week prior to the conversion action and can determine, from the extracted impression information, the number of campaign advertisements, N , that was delivered to the user during that time window and the total amount of time that the user was exposed to these campaign advertisements, T . The advertisement viewability information for that user during that time window can be associated with the user and stored in a storage device (e.g., indexed by a user identifier) at 1530.

In some embodiments, as exposure to content items, such as advertisements, can be correlated with the amount of time that the user spends on the page where the content item is served, process 1500 can also determine the total time that the user spent on pages during the analysis time window, T_p , at 1540. The determined information can also be associated with the user and stored in a storage device.

In some embodiments, based on information on when advertisements occur for a particular user during a defined analysis time window, process 1500 can generate a distribution of times between the first advertisement in the analysis time window and the conversion at 1550. For example, for a converter user with two advertisements in the analysis time window (or any other suitable number of advertisements), process 1500 can generate a distribution of times between the first advertisement and the conversion.

In some embodiments, upon analyzing the converter population and obtaining distributions of converter users with a different number of advertisements, process 1500 can continue by determining a comparable sampling of non-converter users at 1560. For example, process 1500 can determine users placed in the test group for which at least one viewable advertisement was delivered and for which a conversion action was not associated. That is, process 1500 can search for users having a similar temporal advertisement distribution as the distribution of a converter user, but that did not perform a corresponding conversion action. These users are sometimes referred to herein as "non-converter users" or "non-converters." It should be noted that any suitable technique can be used to comparing the similarity between distributions of converter users and distributions of non-converter users. Upon performing this comparison, a sample of non-converter users in which the temporal distribution of the advertisement in a window of size, w , is similar to that of the converter user can be found.

In some embodiments, process 1500 can then determine campaign effectiveness information at each exposure level based on the comparison of converter users with similar non-converter users.

For example, process 1500 can determine the average effect of a campaign, D , as follows:

$$D = CR_T - CR_C,$$

where CR_T is the conversion rate of the treated (or test) group and CR_C is the conversion rate of the untreated (or control) group and where the conversion rate within each group can be defined as the number of users that perform a conversion action divided by the total number of users.

In another example, process 1500 can determine lift of a campaign, L , as follows:

$$L = D / CR_C,$$

where D and L can be determined at each exposure level (a combination of N and T described above).

In a more particular example, for each analyzed campaign, process 1500 can determine the average effect and the lift at each combination of the number of campaign advertisements, N , and the total amount of time that a user was exposed to such advertisements, T and a 95% confidence interval.

In some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter, the mechanisms described herein can be used to determine the causal effect of different advertisement exposure levels on offline sales lift. For example, FIG. 16 shows an illustrative example of a process for determining the causal effect of different content exposure levels on offline sales lift in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter.

It should be noted that, in some embodiments, the mechanisms can divide the analysis period T (which can correspond to the duration of a campaign) into multiple smaller time intervals, T_k , at 1620. For example, time intervals, T_k , can be a few hours, one day, a few days, or any other suitable time interval. In another example, prior to dividing the analysis period into multiple time intervals, process 1600 can, at 1610, determine an optimal time interval based on the particular campaign and data associated with the particular campaign. In a more particular example, the optimal time interval can range from one day to a time that is substantially similar to the entire duration of the analysis period, T.

In some embodiments, process 1600 can then continue by determining the effect of exposure to advertisements on each time interval, T_k , on in-store sales transactions that occurred the following day after the time interval has ended at 1630. This can be performed by defining segments that each correspond to treated and untreated users at different exposure levels (e.g., frequencies or exposure times) for each time interval, T_k . In continuing this example, for each exposure segment, a vendor (e.g., a second party vendor) that possesses the sales transaction data can determine a sales rate and an average sale price (or other suitable sale transaction metrics) on each day after the time interval, T_k , and can determine a sales rate and an average sale price (or other suitable sale transaction metrics) on each day before the time interval, T_k . The sales rate before time interval, T_k , can be used to validate the baseline.

In some embodiments, at 1640, a server implementing the mechanisms described herein can receive, from a cookie-syncing partner device, a mapping of a user identifier to a vendor user identifier (e.g., user ID to second party vendor user ID). This mapping can be used, for example, to match exposure data and/or sales data.

In some embodiments, at 1650, the server implementing the mechanisms described herein can generate a list of consumers for each of the exposure segments. It should be noted that, in some embodiments, each consumer can be identified by the vendor user identifier.

In some embodiments, at 1660, the server implementing the mechanisms described herein can transmit the generated list of consumers to the vendor. For example, upon receiving the generated list of consumers, a vendor device can be used to determine one or more aggregate sales metrics for each of the exposure segments.

In some embodiments, at 1670, the server implementing the mechanisms described herein can receive the one or more aggregate sales metrics determined by the vendor device for each segment and can determine the lift of the campaign, L, as described above. For example, the determined lift can be transmitted to the vendor device for modifying the campaign. In another example, in response to determining that the lift of the campaign is less than a desired lift, the server implementing the mechanisms described herein can analyze the campaign and transmit one or more recommendations for modifying the campaign to improve the lift of the campaign. In continuing this example, in response to determining that the lift of the campaign is less than a desired lift, the server implementing the mecha-

nisms described herein can transmit code to the vendor device that allows the code to automatically modify campaign parameters based on the determined impact of exposure on lift from the aggregate sales metrics.

Additionally or alternatively, in some embodiments, at 1680, the server implementing the mechanisms described herein can transmit code to the vendor device that, upon execution, can determine the lift of the campaign, L, as described above. For example, upon executing the code, which receives the one or more aggregate sales metrics determined by the vendor device, the code can determine the lift of the campaign, L, and can generate a user interface for presentation on the vendor device. Such a user interface can, for example, present one or more recommendations on modifying the campaign based on the determined impact of exposure on lift from the aggregate sales metrics.

These mechanisms can be used in a variety of applications. For example, these mechanisms can be used to modify a campaign based on the determined campaign effectiveness information. In another example, these mechanisms can be used to optimize particular variables associated with a user to drive causal lift in brand affinity and/or conversions for a particular campaign. In yet another example, these mechanisms can transmit campaign effectiveness information to a demand side platform or any other suitable entity that determines whether to purchase advertisement impressions.

FIG. 17 shows an example 1700 of a generalized schematic diagram of a system on which the mechanisms for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements as described herein can be implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. As illustrated, system 1700 can include one or more user devices 1710. User devices 1710 can be local to each other or remote from each other. User devices 1710 can be connected by one or more communications links 1708 to a communication network 1706 that can be linked to a server 1702 via a communications link 1704.

System 1700 can include one or more servers 1702. Server 1702 can be any suitable server or servers for providing access to the mechanisms described herein for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements, such as a processor, a computer, a data processing device, or any suitable combination of such devices. For example, the mechanisms for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements are provided can be distributed into multiple backend components and multiple frontend components and/or user interfaces. In a more particular example, backend components, such as mechanisms for receiving partner subscription information, receiving segment pixel mappings, calculating exposure time, calculating frequency, determining threshold exposure time and threshold frequency based on lift measurements, receiving segment information, determining whether to update segment information, transmitting notifications regarding updated segment information, etc., can be performed on one or more servers 1702. In another more particular example, frontend components, such as presentation of a user interface for providing segment pixels, providing pixel information, placing advertisement tags on a given webpage, providing pixel mappings, initiating the mechanisms for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements, etc., can be performed on one or more user devices 1710.

In some embodiments, each of user devices 1710, and server 1702 can be any of a general purpose device such as

a computer or a special purpose device such as a client, a server, etc. Any of these general or special purpose devices can include any suitable components such as a hardware processor (which can be a microprocessor, digital signal processor, a controller, etc.), memory, communication interfaces, display controllers, input devices, etc. For example, user device **1710** can be implemented as a personal computer, a laptop computer, a smartphone, a tablet computer, a mobile telephone, a wearable computer, any other suitable computing device, or any suitable combination thereof.

Communications network **1706** can be any suitable computer network or combination of such networks including the Internet, an intranet, a wide-area network (WAN), a local-area network (LAN), a wireless network, a Wi-Fi network, a digital subscriber line (DSL) network, a frame relay network, an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) network, a virtual private network (VPN), an intranet, etc. Each of communications links **1704** and **1708** can be any communications links suitable for communicating data among user devices **1710** and server **1702**, such as network links, dial-up links, wireless links, hard-wired links, any other suitable communications links, or any suitable combination of such links. Note that, in some embodiments, multiple servers **1702** can be used to provide access to different mechanisms associated with the mechanisms described herein for dynamically detecting mobile environment information.

FIG. **18** shows an example **1800** of hardware that can be used to implement one or more of user devices **1710**, and servers **1702** depicted in FIG. **17** in accordance with some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter. Referring to FIG. **18**, user device **1710** can include a hardware processor **1812**, a display **1814**, an input device **1816**, and memory **1818**, which can be interconnected. In some embodiments, memory **1818** can include a storage device (such as a non-transitory computer-readable medium) for storing a computer program for controlling hardware processor **1812**.

Hardware processor **1812** can use the computer program to execute the mechanisms described herein for receiving impression information, receiving segment pixel mappings, and/or for performing any other suitable task associated with the mechanisms described herein. In some embodiments, hardware processor **1812** can send and receive data through communications link **1708** or any other communication links using, for example, a transmitter, a receiver, a transmitter/receiver, a transceiver, or any other suitable communication device. Display **1814** can include a touchscreen, a flat panel display, a cathode ray tube display, a projector, a speaker or speakers, and/or any other suitable display and/or presentation devices. Input device **1816** can be a computer keyboard, a computer mouse, a touchpad, a voice recognition circuit, a touchscreen, and/or any other suitable input device.

Server **1702** can include a hardware processor **1822**, a display **1824**, an input device **1826**, and memory **1828**, which can be interconnected. In some embodiments, memory **1828** can include a storage device (such as a non-transitory computer-readable medium) for storing data received through communications link **1704** or through other links. The storage device can further include a server program for controlling hardware processor **1822**. In some embodiments, memory **1828** can include information stored as a result of user activity (e.g., user instructions to specify one or more advertising management techniques for particular advertising placements, etc.), and hardware processor **1822** can receive information about advertising placements from user devices **1710**. In some embodiments, the server

program can cause hardware processor **1822** to, for example, determine threshold exposure frequency and threshold exposure time, determine whether to transmit additional media content items for consumption by the viewer, determine whether to increase impression purchases for the viewer, determining whether to take no further action with regard to the viewer, determine whether to inhibit the transmission of additional media content items to the viewer, and/or for perform any other suitable task associated with the mechanisms described herein.

In a more particular example, hardware processor **1822** can use the computer program to execute the mechanisms described herein for receiving consumption information of a plurality of content items associated with a plurality of viewers; determining, from the consumption information, exposure frequency for each viewer of the plurality of viewers, exposure time of a set of content items provided to each viewer of the plurality of viewers, and lift for each viewer of the plurality of viewers, wherein the lift corresponds to a difference of an expected number of treated conversions and an expected number of untreated conversions over a sum of the expected number of treated conversions and the expected number of untreated conversions; determining an optimal exposure frequency and an optimal exposure time based on the exposure frequency, the exposure time, and the lift; generating (i) a first user segment in which a plurality of additional content items should be provided to a viewer of the plurality of viewers, (ii) a second user segment in which at least one additional content item should be provided to the viewer of the plurality of viewers, and (iii) a third user segment in which no additional content items should be provided to the viewer of the plurality of viewers; receiving a request for a content item from a user device; determining whether the user device should be assigned with the first user segment, the second user segment, or the third user segment; in response to determining that the user device should be assigned to the first user segment, transmitting the plurality of additional content items until determining that the user device should be assigned to the second user segment based on updated exposure frequency information and updated exposure time information; continuing to transmit the at least one additional content item to the user device while the user device is positioned within the second user segment until determining that the user device should be assigned to the third user segment based on the updated exposure frequency information and the updated exposure time information; inhibiting the presentation of any additional content items on the user device in response to the user device being positioned within the third user segment; sending and receiving data through communications link **1708**; and/or for performing any other suitable task associated with the mechanisms described herein.

In another more particular example, hardware processor **1822** can use the computer program to execute the mechanisms described herein for receiving a set of users; extracting impression information including timestamp information and exposure time information for one or more users in the set of users from an accessed impression log; extracting conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users; placing a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users; determining a plurality

of converter users from the test group by selecting which of the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user is associated with extracted conversion event information of that user; defining a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; determining for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window; generating a first plurality of temporal distributions for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the plurality of distributions is a temporal distribution between a first content item and the conversion action for the converter user; determining a plurality of non-converter users that each have one of a second plurality of temporal distributions that is similar to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users; determining a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of the plurality of non-converter users; and automatically modifying presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

Hardware processor **1822** can use the server program to communicate with user devices **1710** as well as provide access to and/or copies of the mechanisms described herein. It should also be noted that data received through communications link **1704** or any other communications links can be received from any suitable source. In some embodiments, hardware processor **1822** can send and receive data through communications link **104** or any other communications links using, for example, a transmitter, a receiver, a transmitter/receiver, a transceiver, or any other suitable communication device. In some embodiments, hardware processor **1822** can receive commands and/or values transmitted by one or more user devices **1710** and/or one or more users of server **1702**. Display **1824** can include a touchscreen, a flat panel display, a cathode ray tube display, a projector, a speaker or speakers, and/or any other suitable display and/or presentation devices. Input device **426** can be a computer keyboard, a computer mouse, a touchpad, a voice recognition circuit, a touchscreen, and/or any other suitable input device.

In some embodiments, server **1702** can be implemented in one server or can be distributed as any suitable number of servers. For example, multiple servers **1702** can be implemented in various locations to increase reliability and/or increase the speed at which the server can communicate with user devices **1710**. Additionally or alternatively, as described above in connection with FIG. **17**, multiple servers **1702** can be implemented to perform different tasks associated with the mechanisms described herein.

It should be understood that the mechanisms described herein can, in some embodiments, include server-side software, server-side hardware, client-side software, client-side hardware, or any suitable combination thereof. For example, the mechanisms described herein can encompass a computer program written in a programming language recognizable by server **1702** and/or by user device **1710** (e.g., a program written in a programming language, such as, Java, C, Objective-C, C++, C #, JavaScript, Visual Basic, or any other suitable approaches). As another example, the mechanisms described herein can encompass one or more Web pages or Web page portions (e.g., via any suitable encoding, such as Hyper Text Markup Language (“HTML”), Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language (“DHTML”), Extensible

Markup Language (“XML”), JavaServer Pages (“JSP”), Active Server Pages (“ASP”), Cold Fusion, or any other suitable approaches).

In some embodiments, any suitable computer readable media can be used for storing instructions for performing the processes described herein. For example, in some embodiments, computer readable media can be transitory or non-transitory. For example, non-transitory computer readable media can include media such as magnetic media (such as hard disks, floppy disks, etc.), optical media (such as compact discs, digital video discs, Blu-ray discs, etc.), semiconductor media (such as flash memory, electrically programmable read only memory (EPROM), electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), etc.), any suitable media that is not fleeting or devoid of any semblance of permanence during transmission, and/or any suitable tangible media. As another example, transitory computer readable media can include signals on networks, in wires, conductors, optical fibers, circuits, any suitable media that is fleeting and devoid of any semblance of permanence during transmission, and/or any suitable intangible media.

It should be understood that the above described steps can be executed or performed in any order or sequence not limited to the order and sequence shown and described in the figures. Also, some of the above steps can be executed or performed substantially simultaneously where appropriate or in parallel to reduce latency and processing times. It should also be noted that, as used herein, the term mechanism can encompass hardware, software, firmware, or any suitable combination thereof.

Accordingly, methods, systems, and media for inhibiting the transmission of media content based on frequency and exposure measurements are provided.

Although the invention has been described and illustrated in the foregoing illustrative embodiments, it is understood that the present disclosure has been made only by way of example, and that numerous changes in the details of implementation of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Features of the disclosed embodiments can be combined and rearranged in various ways.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for presenting content, the method comprising:
 - extracting, using the hardware processor, impression information including timestamp information, exposure time information, and conversion event information for one or more users in a set of users;
 - placing, using the hardware processor, a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users;
 - determining, using the hardware processor, a plurality of converter users from the test group by generating a mapping of a user identifier for each of the first subset of users with a vendor user identifier, matching extracted impression information with extract conversion event information using the mapping, and selecting the plurality of converter users from the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user matched with extracted conversion event information of that user;

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determining, using the hardware processor, a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of a plurality of non-converter users; and

automatically placing, using the hardware processor, at least a portion of the non-converter users into an exposure profile that causes a modification in presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises generating a first plurality of temporal distributions based on content viewability information for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the first plurality of temporal distributions is a temporal distribution between exposure to a first content item and a conversion action for the converter user, wherein the plurality of non-converter users is determined in which each of the plurality of non-converter users has one of a second plurality of temporal distributions having similar distribution characteristics to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein one of the plurality of non-converter users is determined based on one of the second plurality of temporal distributions having similar distribution characteristics to the first plurality of temporal distributions without the conversion action.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises generating content tags that, upon execution on a browser application on a user device, monitors the timestamp information and the exposure time information associated with the content being presented using the browser application on the user device.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises generating conversion tags that, upon execution on an advertiser conversion tracking page, monitors the conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of non-converter users are selected from the first subset of users in the test group that were not selected in the plurality of converter users.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises:

generating a subset of users from the set of users for each of a plurality of content exposure segments, wherein each of the subset of users is identified by the vendor user identifier; and

transmitting the subset of users to a vendor device.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the method further comprises transmitting content modification code that determine the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users and that generates interfaces for automatically modifying the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the method further comprises:

receiving, from the vendor device, sales transaction information associated with the subset of users;

determining the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users; and

automatically modifying the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

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10. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises:

defining a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; and

determining, for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, the content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window.

11. A system for presenting content, the system comprising:

a memory; and

a hardware processor that, when executing computer executable instructions stored in the memory, is configured to:

extract impression information including timestamp information, exposure time information, and conversion event information for one or more users in a set of users;

place a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users;

determine a plurality of converter users from the test group by generating a mapping of a user identifier for each of the first subset of users with a vendor user identifier, matching extracted impression information with extract conversion event information using the mapping, and selecting the plurality of converter users from the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user matched with extracted conversion event information of that user;

determine a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of a plurality of non-converter users; and

automatically place at least a portion of the non-converter users into an exposure profile that causes a modification in presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to generate a first plurality of temporal distributions based on content viewability information for each of the plurality of converter users, wherein each of the first plurality of temporal distributions is a temporal distribution between exposure to a first content item and a conversion action for the converter user, wherein the plurality of non-converter users is determined in which each of the plurality of non-converter users has one of a second plurality of temporal distributions having similar distribution characteristics to the first plurality of temporal distributions associated with the plurality of converter users.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein one of the plurality of non-converter users is determined based on one of the second plurality of temporal distributions having similar distribution characteristics to the first plurality of temporal distributions without the conversion action.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to generate content tags that, upon execution on a browser application on a user device,

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monitors the timestamp information and the exposure time information associated with the content being presented using the browser application on the user device.

15. The system of claim 11, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to generate conversion tags that, upon execution on an advertiser conversion tracking page, monitors the conversion event information for the one or more users in the set of users.

16. The system of claim 11, wherein the plurality of non-converter users are selected from the first subset of users in the test group that were not selected in the plurality of converter users.

17. The system of claim 11, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to:

generate a subset of users from the set of users for each of a plurality of content exposure segments, wherein each of the subset of users is identified by the vendor user identifier; and

transmit the subset of users to a vendor device.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to transmit content modification code that determine the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users and that generates interfaces for automatically modifying the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

19. The system of claim 17, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to:

receive, from the vendor device, sales transaction information associated with the subset of users;

determine the lift associated with the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device for the subset of users; and

automatically modify the presentation of the plurality of content items corresponding to the vendor device based on the determined lift.

20. The system of claim 11, wherein the hardware processor is further configured to:

define a fixed time window that occurs prior to a conversion action from the conversion event information; and

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determine, for each of the plurality of converter users in the fixed time window, the content viewability information that includes total time information that a converter user was exposed to a content item during the fixed time window.

21. A non-transitory computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a hardware processor, cause the hardware processor to perform a method for presenting content, the method comprising:

extracting impression information including timestamp information, exposure time information, and conversion event information for one or more users in a set of users;

placing a first subset of users into a test group and a second subset of users into a control group, wherein the first subset of users in the test group includes users that received at least one viewable content item on an associated user device and wherein the second subset of users in the control group include remaining users that were not placed in the first subset of users;

determining a plurality of converter users from the test group by generating a mapping of a user identifier for each of the first subset of users with a vendor user identifier, matching extracted impression information with extract conversion event information using the mapping, and selecting the plurality of converter users from the first subset of users in which the extracted impression information of that user matched with extracted conversion event information of that user;

determining a lift associated with a plurality of content items based on a comparison of a first conversion rate of the plurality of converter users with a second conversion rate of a plurality of non-converter users; and automatically placing at least a portion of the non-converter users into an exposure profile that causes a modification in presentation of the plurality of content items based on the determined lift.

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